

# LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council and the California State Federation of Labor.

Vol. VII.

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No. 9

## WHO ARE THE DEMAGOGUES?

BY C. L. BAINE, EDITOR "SHOE WORKERS' JOURNAL."

It has been customary for the partisans of capital, whenever any union man expressed an opinion in favor of labor, to shout, "Demagogue."

In the dictionary the word demagogue has two definitions, viz.: 1st, "A leader of the people by persuasion and oratory," and, 2nd, "one who seeks to further some sinister purpose by pandering to the prejudice or ignorance of the populace."

So it seems that demagogues, like Indians, may be divided into two classes, viz., good Indians and bad Indians. But it is in its reprehensible meaning that the partisans of capital have applied the term to leaders of labor.

If to show a human being how he can improve his condition, how he can give his family more comfort, his children a better education, himself more leisure, in short to elevate the human race, is to be a demagogue, all labor leaders must admit the charge. But this work seems to come under the head of persuasion or oratory and has no sinister motive, because the advocate is not pleading for his own interest (inasmuch as he receives only ordinary wages), but is seeking to induce men to benefit themselves. Instead of pandering to their ignorance or prejudice he appeals to their intelligence.

The labor leaders (and by this term we refer only to the disciples and advocates of trades-unionism) may well be satisfied with the term "demagogue" as applied to them, for, on analysis of the nature of their effort, it will be found that they belong to the respectable branch of the demagogue family.

As a striking illustration of the disreputable branch of the demagogue family we wish to present a few quotations from the *Open Shop*, the official organ of a combination of employers known as the National Metal Trades Association.

On the title page of this publication we find its high purpose to be stated as follows:

"A magazine devoted to an intelligent discussion of subjects of interest to employer and employe."

In another place it makes announcement as follows:

"The need of today is an understanding by all of the actual facts connected with the labor question."

"The *Open Shop* is published to place these facts before workmen and employers."

"It will continue along broad lines the splendid educational work it has already accomplished."

"It deserves your support."

"Write regarding subscriptions for yourself and your employes."

Now is not that a beautiful platform, and more especially the last plank? "Subscriptions for your employes!"

Now let us examine some of the "intelligent discussion," "actual facts," "broad lines" and "splendid educational work" features.

We will first quote in full the following short article, under the caption "Union Labor Leaders":

"It would appear to be as plain to the 'bone and sinew' of unionized labor that their welfare is sadly neglected or ignored when strike after strike is called by the agitators, invariably inflicting loss, in many cases misery, on the deluded workmen who blindly follow their unwise counselors."

"Strange, indeed, is the spectacle of men, capable of thinking for themselves, abandoning the very

commonest of common sense reasoning and substituting for it absurdities which boys in knickerbockers would instinctively detect.

"The union labor agitator reaches the acme of delight when the seeds of discord he has sown have first produced unrest, then fault-finding, and then, by short cuts, antagonism and open rebellion. As an enemy to honest workmen he stands supreme, and the man or men who shall show him up in his true light, and induce workmen to open their eyes and know him as he really is, will be hailed as a public benefactor."

In this case are they not pandering to ignorance or prejudice?

Every workingman, and most of the employers, statesmen and professional men, know that were it not for unions workmen would be working for half their present wages.

Not only are they pandering to prejudice or ignorance, but they have the sinister purpose, which is to destroy unionism for the benefit of the employers from whom they want "subscriptions for yourself and your employes."

We quote from another article headed "A Gompersian Opportunity":

"If any court," says Gompers, with a protruding and proud midriff, 'by injunction deprives me of my rights, I will have no hesitancy in asserting and exercising those rights.' This noble sentiment, fearlessly expressed, appears to have aroused the wildest enthusiasm among the walking delegates, business agents, organizers and other salaried officials of the trust over which Mr. Gompers presides with such frugal and far-seeing zeal."

Now this is really educational. We are to infer that a labor man must not have a "protruding midriff," whatever that is, but must be as lean and hungry as the employers wish.

The American Federation of Labor is composed of delegates elected by the rank and file. To insult this gathering is to insult the rank and file of organized labor.

Mr. Gompers is a citizen of the United States for commanding ability and his years of loyalty and service to labor's cause.

Because of such attacks as these he is more dear to the union men of this country today than ever before.

Again—

He, Gompers, will not bend the noble knee of labor to the institutions of a corrupt and emasculated land in which he has found refuge and prosperity.

Mr. Gompers is a citizen of the United States for a generation. He had no choice as to the land of his birth. Truly the discussion is "intelligent."

Again—

"About his impressive, if more or less pudgy, form he draws the sacred circle of the Thingumbob, and so forth." "Splendid educational work."

Again—

"We need only one illustration of the Gompers theory. We should like to see him go down into Alabama or Mississippi and personally conduct a strike 'with the usual trimmin's.'"

This betrays a guilty knowledge that there are places in this country where a man may not exercise his right to join a union or to advise another to join

without peril to his personal liberty. Verily the *Open Shop* would safeguard the rights of labor!

Again—

"The courts would fulminate their impotent injunctions all right, and then the Hon. Samuel would have an opportunity to exhibit his contempt for them. In those States they have so-called 'vagrant laws' which would fit his case like the paper on the wall, and the spectacle of a great man working in the local chain gang might present an instance of honest sweat not recently presented in the case of any salaried official of labor."

Gloating over the process by which a citizen in the exercise of his lawful rights could be railroaded into a chain gang by a judge subservient to capital by a misapplication of the vagrancy laws to serve their sinister purpose.

In this enlightened age, when the right, yes, the desirability that workmen should organize in unions is so generally admitted we cannot believe that any large number of employers will respond to the wail for subscriptions that comes from the *Open Shop*, which publication, upon analysis we find guilty of "pandering to ignorance and prejudice with a sinister purpose, and therefore to be classed as a demagogue in the most opprobrious sense of the term."

### BUILD UP YOUR TREASURIES.

The following is taken from the report of the California State Federation of Labor:

To *Affiliated Unions of the California State Federation of Labor*—GREETING: Pursuant to instructions of the Eighth Annual Convention of the California State Federation of Labor, I hereby submit the following resolution for your careful consideration and action:

"WHEREAS, Innumerable strikes have been lost on account of insufficient funds; and

"WHEREAS, Many organizations have either been forced out on strike or been compelled to accept reductions in wages on account of insufficient finances; and,

"WHEREAS, Various organizations at different times have been unable to use the opportunities as they presented, because they did not have sufficient funds at these opportunities and thereby have been compelled to labor longer hours and for less wages than organizations of equal skill who have been far-sighted and prudent enough to provide themselves for these contingencies; and

"WHEREAS, Unions with large treasuries have been able to improve their conditions of labor and wages without strike; and

"WHEREAS, The strikes in the past few years teach us that, even where a union was victorious and made favorable settlements with their employers and returned to work, the employers have taken advantage of their empty treasuries and either openly violated or reverted to some technicality in the agreement, thereby robbing said unions of the fruits of their victory; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That the California State Federation of Labor, in convention assembled, urge its affiliated unions to build up their treasuries."

Fraternally yours,

GEORGE A. TRACY, President.

GEORGE W. BELL, Secretary-Treasurer.



## SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting  
Held April 10, 1908.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 p. m., President Sweeney in the chair; minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed.

**CREDENTIALS**—Barbers, W. Rosenberg, vice J. Eberle. Stage Employees, James Forbes, James Blaikie. Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers, C. Carr, vice W. Bautz. Credentials from the Picture Frame Workers were returned for seal. Delegates seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—*Filed*—From the Cotati Progressive League, requesting Council to send speakers. From the Citizens' Health Committee, acknowledging receipt of donation and thanking the Council for same; also inclosing health report for week ending April 5th. From the Asiatic Exclusion League notifying Council of meeting to be held on April 12th. *Referred to Financial Secretary*—From the Soap, Soda and Candle Workers, informing Council of the decrease of delegates. *Referred to Executive Committee*—From E. H. Rollins & Sons, submitting proposition relative to bonds. From the Civic Betterment Association, requesting the Council's aid in the matter of school appropriations. *Referred to LABOR CLARION*—From the State Federation of Labor, resolutions urging unions to build up their treasuries. From Jacob Tazelaar, calling attention to the unfair Bishop, Babcock and Cleveland Faucet Co. A communication was received from the Board of Supervisors, requesting the Council to send delegates to a meeting on Tuesday, April 14th, to discuss the bond proposition. Moved to comply with the request; carried. The chair appointed Delegates Rose, McMullin, and Gallagher.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Butchers—Intend to protest against the ordinance compelling concrete floors in butcher shops, and ask Council to assist in preventing the passage of same. Retail Clerks—Thank unionists for support given, and hope that the agitation for the demand for the Clerks' card will continue. Laundry Wagon Drivers—Have begun a campaign against Oriental laundries in conjunction with Laundry Workers' Union and the laundry proprietors. Barber Shop Porters—Business improving, request the Council to aid them in the dispute with the Sutro Baths. Barbers—Business improving; nearly all shops are union; request unionists to look for union shop card; boycott still on the Terminal Barber Shop, 16 Market street. Milkers—Business quiet; Guadalupe Dairy still unfair; will give picnic on May 3d. Metal Polishers—Business quiet. Cracker Bakers—National Biscuit Company and its products still unfair. Bookbinders—Request delegates to see that when their unions are purchasing new books that they bear the label of the Allied Printing Trades Council. Bakers—Business dull; French bakers are injuring their members; ask delegates to request members to purchase union-made bread; all French bread non-union. Machinists—Have found non-union men working in local newspaper office; request Web Pressmen and newspaper unions to assist.

**SPECIAL ORDER OF BUSINESS**—The Council then took up the special order of business assigned to the hour of 9 o'clock, which was the consideration of resolutions submitted by Delegate McMullin on the proposed bond issue. Moved that owing to the absence of Brother McMullin, the consideration of the resolution be postponed, and that the same be made a special order of business for 9 o'clock next Friday evening; carried.

**EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE**—The committee recommended that the Council declare its intention of levying a boycott on the Mission French Laundry; concurred in. The committee recommended that the request of the Milkers' Union be laid over for one week, awaiting the appearance of a committee from the Milk Wagon Drivers; concurred in. The committee reported that they had advised the Grocery Clerks as to a proposed new agreement. The committee recommended that the Council purchase a horse and buggy for the use of the Secretary, the

cost of same not to exceed \$300. Moved to concur in the recommendation of the committee; amendment, that the Council purchase a motor cycle; amendment to the amendment, that Secretary be instructed to hire a horse and buggy; carried. The original recommendation as amended was adopted.

Meeting of Executive Committee held on April 10th. The committee recommended that the new agreement of the Grocery Clerks' Union be indorsed; carried.

**LAW AND LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE**—Reported that it had considered the proposed Penrose Bill, and was of the opinion that if the same should become a law, there would be established a censorship of the press by the person occupying the office of Postmaster General. The committee advised the Council to protest against the proposed bill. It was reported to the Council that the bill had been killed in committee, and it was moved that the report of the committee be printed in full in the LABOR CLARION; carried. The report follows:

"SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., April 9, 1908.

"San Francisco Labor Council.—GENTLEMEN: In matter of the Penrose Bill and resolutions in regard to same submitted by the Bakers' Union, we, the undersigned members of your Law and Legislative Committee, beg to state as follows:

"Owing to inability to secure a copy of the bill in question, but wishing to dispose of this matter, we take for granted that statements in the public press concerning the provisions of the bill are substantially true, and that if the same should become a law there would be established a censorship of the press by the person occupying the office in the President's cabinet of Postmaster General.

"If this be correct, it takes but little to discern that this bill proposes to place absolute power into the hands of the government both to define and declare what constitutes an offense against the State in regards to printed matter enjoying the privilege of transportation through the mails as second-class matter. This is a delegation of legislative power not in keeping with the traditions and ideals of our country concerning the freedom of the press, and it should not be introduced in imitation of countries where the personal will and interest of the head of the government is the supreme judicial and executive power.

"We are, therefore, opposed to the Penrose Bill or any other measure that would vest absolute discretion in an individual to define, declare and punish what is considered by him to be against the welfare of the State, and relegate the ordinary processes of administering law and justice to the domain of arbitrary personal rule. Fraternally submitted,

"JAMES BOWLAN,  
"C. H. PARKER,  
"B. B. ROSENTHAL,  
"THEO. JOHNSON."

**SPECIAL COMMITTEES**—The committee appointed to consider "Labor's Protest to Congress" and "Address to Workers" from the A. F. of L., recommended that the Council hold a mass meeting on Saturday evening, April 18th, either at the Sixteenth street Theatre or the Labor Council Hall. The committee further recommended that it be empowered to draft suitable resolutions to submit to the mass meeting. Moved to concur in the recommendations of the committee; carried. Moved that the committee be instructed to secure the largest possible hall; carried. Moved that the committee be empowered to make all arrangements; carried. The Secretary was also instructed to properly advertise the proposed mass meeting. The committee appointed to advise the Grocery Clerks reported that it had met with them on Sunday, April 5th, and had advised them to change their policy and confine their future efforts to a policy of union clerks, maximum hour and a six-day week, and also advised them to adopt the working button of the Allied Provision Trades Council. Moved to concur in the report of the committee; carried.

**NEW BUSINESS**—The Council then proceeded to

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¶ At 50c, worth 75c; Men's Fancy Golf Shirts. Good assortment of materials and patterns—attached and detached cuffs. Sizes 14 to 17.

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discuss the reply of the Retail Clerks District Council to the recommendations referred to them some weeks ago, on the question of early closing. The communication stated that the Clerks had decided to continue their present policy deeming it more beneficial than the one proposed by the Executive Committee. Moved that the different committees appointed by the Retail Clerks' Unions be allowed the privilege of the floor; carried. Brother J. J. Byrne was granted the floor and made a lengthy statement as to the clerks' reasons for opposing the proposed change. The question was debated at length and the motion that we concur in the recommendations of the Executive Committee as submitted on March 6th, was lost by a vote of 13 in favor and 19 against. Delegate Schwarting changed his vote from no to aye, and gave notice of a reconsideration at the next meeting.

RECEIPTS—Ship Joiners, \$4; Drug Clerks, \$4; Tailors, \$6; Photo Engravers, \$4; Water Workers, \$4; Firemen, \$6; Sugar Workers, \$18; Ice Wagon Drivers, \$8; Typographical, \$18; Laundry Workers, \$40; Hatters, \$4; Waitresses, \$10; Barber Shop Porters, \$2; Post Office Clerks, \$4; Boot and Shoe Cutters, \$2; Laundry Drivers, \$6; Bartenders, \$10; Waiters No. 30, \$20; Teamsters, \$20; Cloth Casket Workers, \$4; Milkers, \$4; Gas Workers, \$10; Pavers, \$2; Bakers, \$28; Upholsterers, \$6; Leo Michelson, on account Label Calendar, \$5; Milk Wagon Drivers, \$8. Total, \$257.

EXPENSES—Secretary, \$30; stenographer, \$20; postage, \$3; Allen's Press Clipping Bureau, \$5; Telephone and Telegraph Co., \$13.90; *Chronicle*, 75 cents; *Examiner*, 75 cents. Total, \$73.40.

Adjourned at 12:45 a. m. Respectfully submitted,  
ANDREW J. GALLAGHER, Secretary.

#### LABEL COMMITTEE.

The Label Committee met on last Sunday, and considered several plans for giving greater publicity to the labels and working buttons of unions affiliated with the Council. Recommendations of importance to the labor movement will be made at the next meeting of the Council tonight, and the committee is confident that there will be an awakened interest in the label in the near future. Delegates Michelson, Macarthur, Hagan, Wahl, Noonan and Pratt were present at the meeting.

The Federation of Labor's eight-hour bill, introduced in the Maryland Legislature and championed by Delegate Edgar N. Ash (a member of No. 12) having been signed by the Governor, is now a law. It provides that eight hours shall constitute a day's work for all laborers, workmen or mechanics who may be employed by or on behalf of the mayor and city council of Baltimore.

Some idea of what it costs to provide for the unemployed against want may be gained by reference to the amounts expended by Typographical Union No. 6, New York City, during the years 1906 and 1907. In the former year the benefit board dispensed \$53,651.75; in the latter year the total was \$34,840.27.

The Typographical Union of Germany (composed of printers, pressmen, feeders and type-founders), according to its last report, had a membership of 53,807 and a treasury of 5,891,100 marks (about \$1,470,000). The benefits also provide for the widows and orphans of its deceased members.

The garment workers have renewed their agreements with all the manufacturers of Buffalo on the same terms as last year. This is not so bad when we consider the cry that is made of hard times and scarcity of employment.

A Japanese imperial ordinance forbids the employment of foreign labor in Japan except under limited conditions, which restrict such employment only to the old treaty ports where foreigners congregated.

#### TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

At the next meeting of the union, Sunday, April 26, nominations for local officers for the ensuing year will be made. The election will be held Wednesday, May 20. International officers will also be voted for on the same day, two ballots being provided. This meeting of the union will also determine the number of delegates that will be sent to the Boston convention. The union is entitled to three delegates, if it chooses to send that many. The number to be elected means life or death to the laudable aspirations of many patriotic statesmen. Those who are avowed candidates, or who seriously consider making the race, so far as the writer can remember, are: J. S. Adams (job section), George Branch, *Examiner*; L. F. Compton, (job section), William H. Ellis, *Evening Post*; T. F. Evans, operator, Brunt's; Philip Johnson, operator, *Recorder*; J. K. Phillips, Secretary's chapel; D. S. White, *Examiner*; W. J. White, *Examiner*.

George H. Pettis, State Sealer of Weights, Measures and Balances of Rhode Island, under date of Providence, R. I., April 11, has presented to San Francisco Typographical Union, as a souvenir of the early days of trade unionism on this Coast, a certificate of membership held by Mr. Pettis in Eureka Typographical Union, bearing date of May 14, 1869. The certificate is signed by Frank Smith, President, and E. Y. Strong, Secretary. In his letter Mr. Pettis says: "In 1859, 1860, 1861, I was Recording Secretary of Eureka Typographical Union, No. 21, at San Francisco, Cal. August 15, 1861, I was commissioned as Second Lieutenant of Company B, First California Infantry, and performed duty with the 'California Column' in Arizona, New Mexico and Texas. On September 1st I was granted a union card, which, with all my personal property, was deposited in a camp chest and placed in the hands of the U. S. Quartermaster at San Pedro, Cal. In 1863, then in New Mexico, I ordered the Quartermaster to send the chest to my wife in San Francisco. The chest was in the office Wells-Fargo Express Company, corner Montgomery and California streets, when the explosion occurred in 1863 and everything was lost. In 1869 I arrived home in Rhode Island. I wrote to the officers of Eureka Typographical Union asking them to send me another card of the original date. In answer, I received this card, with an explanation that they could not send one of the original date because all the officers of that time were in the cemetery." Inasmuch as all of the old records of the union were destroyed two years ago, this souvenir will be suitably framed and hung on the wall of our headquarters. It will be noted by Mr. Pettis' letter that he was the Secretary of No. 21 forty-nine years ago.

The April number of the *Typographical Journal* contains a notice of the death, at Paris, Canada, of R. H. Sleeth. Until a few months ago Mr. Sleeth was a resident of this city and a member of No. 21. Owing to failing health, he returned to his old home in Canada. Deceased was a brother of Robert Sleeth, at present employed in the ad. department of the *Call*.

#### Orpheum.

The present bill at the Orpheum is so excellent throughout that here is not a dull moment in the entire performance. Flo Irwin's contribution will consist of a one act play by the famous George Ade, entitled "Mrs. Peckham's Carouse." Miss Irwin will have the support of that sterling actor Jacques Kruger and an excellent company. Cliff Gordon, monologist, Cole and Rags, a couple of capital comedians, Marie Florence, a delightful soprano, are the other new comers. The Banks Breazeale Duo will introduce a charming musical act. It will be the last week of Orth and Fern, the Three Leightons and the Empire City Quartette. The latter are nightly accorded an ovation and have made one of the greatest hits in the history of vaudeville. Orpheum Motion Pictures both novel and interesting will be the delightful finale to a delightful program.

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## Fredericksburg

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SOLD BY  
2,000 DEALERS WHY?



**A. F. OF L. CIRCULAR.**

The following, which deals with several subjects of interest, has been addressed to State and central bodies by the American Federation of Labor:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1908.

*To State Branches and Central Bodies.* DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Among other matters which received the consideration of the Norfolk convention of the American Federation of Labor was the subject affecting the child labor laws in the various States of the Union. This matter was discussed at considerable length and resulted in the adoption of a resolution as follows:

"WHEREAS, We believe the time is expedient when some definite action should be taken by the American Federation of Labor for the abolition of child labor in the several States, therefore be it

..*Resolved*, That we urge upon the legislative committee of the various State organizations the necessity of making an aggressive agitation in their respective State Legislatures for the enactment of laws abolishing child labor where such a law does not now exist."

To the organized labor movement of the country is due the credit of the first agitation in the first work for the enactment of laws restricting the employment of women and children.

I trust you will take this matter up at the earliest possible moment with the other officers of your State Federation of Labor, to the end that this subject matter may receive the earliest attention possible, and thereby carry out the letter and spirit of the humane action of the Norfolk convention.

The Norfolk convention further adopted the following:

"We therefore recommend that the matter of co-operation with the American Society of Equity, in the establishment of Equity Exchanges, be referred to the various State and city central bodies for investigation and action.

This matter also should receive the very careful prompt action of your organization.

The convention also recommended that the various State branches throughout the country should continue their co-operation and assistance in the departmental investigation of hours of labor—that is, to use every possible effort to have the State Legislatures enact laws requiring manufacturers to give to the Department of Commerce and Labor and to the labor departments of their respective States all data pertaining to the hours of labor, wages and other working conditions which these departments may deem necessary in the execution of their duties, experience having shown that the present laws in this direction are not sufficiently stringent.

It was decided by the Norfolk convention that the union labor bulletins, now at the headquarters of the American Federation of Labor, should be distributed free to the affiliated central bodies. In conformity therewith these bulletins will be sent out at an early date.

The Executive Council, to which was referred resolution No. 23 of the convention, directed that everything within our power be done to assist the Retail Clerks' International Protective Association in its campaign for the betterment of conditions of the female workers employed in the retail stores throughout the country, and the establishment of the \$9 a week minimum wage. It is also earnestly urged that your organization shall render every assistance within your power in this splendid effort.

On May 8, 1907, I wrote to you requesting you to send me copies of the ordinances and laws of the several States which you could obtain, providing for the protection of the life of workmen in constructing works and buildings, to give, as far as you knew and could, the experiences of the violations of law, the present general conditions of your State, or any State of the Union.

Quite a number of replies were received from this circular, but those organizations which have not thus replied will please do so at their earliest convenience.

At the Norfolk convention of the American Fed-

eration of Labor the Executive Council submitted a report upon this subject as follows:

"The last convention directed that we make an investigation relative to evasion and disregard of the laws of the States and city ordinances relative to the protection of human life, of men engaged in constructive work on buildings, and to have prepared a bill in statutory form to cover all States and Territories with a view to obtain simultaneous enactment of a law in every State, Territory, possession or dependency of the United States for the protection of human life and limb; and that further investigation be made regarding the so-called 'casualty companies,' whether these companies are engaged in such operations 'which tend to defeat the ends of justice and proper protection of human life.'

"In conformity with your instructions we have endeavored to collect from every available source information relative to these matters. We have secured considerable interesting and valuable data, but it is incomplete. The Executive Council should continue making further investigation so as to be in a position whereby your instructions and purposes may be carried into effect."

The convention directed that the Executive Council should complete the compilation of this data, and I am therefore again writing to you to request that you forward the above information at your earliest convenience.

Existing conditions demand that every effort be put forth by our fellow-unionists to more thoroughly organize the yet unorganized workers, that they may be benefited by the beneficent influence of associated effort. Now, more than ever, is it necessary for labor to be organized, united and federated, so that the interests of all may be protected and promoted. Let it be clearly understood by all that the toilers are not responsible for existing financial difficulties, and will not be made the victims of the attempt at industrial depression; that wage reductions will be resisted by every lawful means at our command, and that the reasonable demands which labor makes for Congressional and legislative relief for the redress of wrongs which are practiced, and to attain the rights to which they are entitled, will go on uninterrupted with greater persistency than ever before.

Bear in mind that an injunction issued by a court in no way compels labor or labor's friends to buy the product of the Van Cleave Buck's Stove and Range Company of St Louis..

Fellow workers, be true and helpful to yourselves and to each other. Remember that united effort in cause of right and just must triumph.

Thanking you in advance for your cordial and prompt co-operation for the common uplift of the toilers and of all our people, and hoping for renewed energy and success for yourselves, I am, fraternally yours,

SAMUEL GOMPERS,

President, American Federation of Labor.

Attest: FRANK MORRISON, Secretary.

Accompanying the foregoing was the following:

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 30, 1908.

DEAR SIR AND BROTHER: Your attention is respectfully called to the following resolutions adopted by the American Federation of Labor at its last annual convention held at Norfolk, Vt., November 11-23, 1907:

"*Resolved*, By the American Federation of Labor in convention assembled, that the Executive Council be instructed to take up the question of convict labor with all political parties, National or State, and endeavor to have them insert a plank in their platform to abolish the system of convict labor known as the contract system; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to all unions, national and international, and to all State and central bodies; and be it further

"*Resolved*, That all international, national, State and central bodies be requested to send copies of this resolution to their local unions and affiliated bodies; that they take up the question of national and State issues in their respective home cities and States, and urge all political parties to insert a



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**Easy on the cook—**  
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**Pay a Dollar a Week.**

**STERLING**  
FURNITURE COMPANY

**1049 Market Street**

Opposite McAllister.



plank in their platforms to abolish all systems of contract labor where it comes in competition with free labor."

The Executive Council at its recent meeting referred the above to the undersigned to carry out the instructions of the convention, and I am, therefore, transmitting the above to you with the request that it receive your early attention, and that you will advise me as to what has been accomplished and what is necessary in the way of legislation along these lines.

Thanking you in advance for your prompt attention, and with kind regards, I am, fraternally yours,  
SAMUEL GOMPERS,  
President, American Federation of Labor.

#### BUTCHERS.

The committee of the Butchers' Union appointed to induce the butchers of the Latin quarter to close on schedule time reported at the last meeting of the union that on and after April 26th the shops in question will be closed at 6 p. m. weekdays except Saturdays, when they will remain open till 8 p. m. The shops will be closed all day Sundays.

The union is strongly opposed to the proposed ordinance requiring concrete floors in butcher shops and Business Agent Murray appeared before the Supervisors' committee to voice the objections of the union in this matter, with the result that it was agreed to modify the ordinance so that it would only apply to fish markets, or such portions of general markets where fish stalls are located.

This union is to give a high jinks during the early part of May and has named D. J. Murray, Andrew Schneucke, Charles Killpack, James Howard and Charles Wenk a committee to have charge of the affair.

#### COOKS.

The Cooks' Union, at its last meeting in Larkin Hall, appointed M. Grossman, Robert Thompson, H. Brandstatter, J. McDonough and George Nixon a committee to visit the different labor unions in this city and enlist their aid in regard to a number of restaurants said to be unfair to union labor. The committee will state the condition of these eating places, give their names and location and request the members not to patronize them and to influence their friends to keep away. The secretary was instructed to communicate with the Waiters' Union and ask it to appoint a committee to assist in this work.

The union initiated three elected candidates and received seven applications for membership.

#### WAITERS.

Waiters' Union No. 30 has appointed W. H. Maguire, P. Dempsey, Peter Jensen, Henry Baker and Louis Francoeur a committee to arrange for a ball to be given in the near future.

The union has decided to amend its constitution and by-laws and appointed H. Elberg, A. C. Rose, Conrad Zeiss, R. L. Grummer and Burt La Rue a committee to formulate the changes.

The union received a letter from Los Angeles announcing that the trouble between Union No. 17 and the employers in that city has been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Business Agents reported many reinstatements during the last two weeks.

#### TEAMSTERS' PICNIC.

The Brotherhood of Teamsters announces that it will hold a picnic at Schuetzen Park, San Rafael, on May 31st.

Boats will leave Tiburon ferry, foot of Market street, at 8, 9, 11 a. m., 12:30 and 3:30 p. m.

The Teamsters is one of the largest unions in this city, and although social affairs are not frequently indulged in by the organization, it is a well-known fact that when an event of this nature is determined upon an enjoyable outing is in store for all who attend.

#### PRICES UPHELD.

As soon as the recent financial depression was fairly started there was talk on the part of many employers to the effect that wages must be reduced. It is quite natural for the employer to take advantage of the labor market, and very many of them did not hesitate to say that now there were more jobs than men, and, in consequence, wages must come down.

There was no other defense for the action of these wage-cutters. In the face of their determination to reduce wages, and thereby lessen consumption, they have finally decided not to lower prices, and the statement has been made openly that production will be restricted in order to maintain prices.

It is a peculiar proposition that will permit an employer to publicly declare that the wage earners must suffer because of an over supply of labor, while he holds it in his power to reduce production in order to maintain his prices. If these employers who keep up prices and reduce wages were compelled to pay their employes whether they work or not there might be some justice in their position.

Another claim has been set up that dividends will have to be reduced and that the wage earner ought to share in the decreased earnings of the stockholders of his company. It might be just as well to call attention to the fact that a great deal of the stock on which dividends have been paid does not represent money invested. In the first place, much of it was a sort of a free donation given to the investor who had put his money in bonds.

If the investment of a corporation is not employed, it must necessarily follow that revenues will decrease, but it should not follow that the man who is carrying on the work of the corporation must work for less wages, because all of the investment is not being used in production, no more than it should follow that the employer ought to pay the man who has been laid off.

After a recent meeting of the United States Steel Corporation Mr. E. H. Gary, chairman of the board of directors, said: "There were about twenty-five manufacturers of steel and iron at the session. The same men met fifty other manufacturers at a dinner held the same evening, and it was unanimously agreed before we adjourned that neither the conditions of the company nor the wishes of the trade justified a cut in prices." This is the opinion of the Steel Trust, and if business conditions and the general wish of the trade are to maintain prices, then let us agree that the general condition will not warrant a reduction in the wages of employes.

It is not so long ago that it is difficult to remember when there were more jobs than men, and when associations of employes made it known that they proposed to get higher wages for their employment, the employers were very careful to call the attention of the public to "the outrageous demands of labor that were capable of enforcement, because the condition of the times made labor hard to get."

The labor organizations, in very many instances, listened to the appeal of their employers and greatly modified their demands. Now that conditions are reversed we find that the appeals made to the public less than six months ago are entirely overlooked and many of the employers are falling back on the old statement that supply and demand will always regulate the payment of wages.

There is no other excuse, says *Railroad Trainman*, for the reduction of wages, and while we do not anticipate anything of the kind, it is to be hoped that if the proposition to reduce wages is put up to our men they will resist it with all of the forces at their command.

The temporary injunction issued by Justice Gould, of the Court of Equity, of the District of Columbia, in the (Van Cleave) Buck's Stove and Range Company of St. Louis against the American Federation of Labor, its officers and all others has been made permanent. The case will now be carried to the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia.

## A Man's Clothes

should reflect his taste and individuality as well as his judgment.

¶ The well-groomed man has that distinct advantage that marks success.

¶ Pay a visit to our store and note the thoroughly up-to-dateness of our tailoring establishment. Every effort of a large force of trained and practical assistants tends for the betterment of our "Clothes for Men." These methods spell satisfaction and mean our reputation.

¶ You will be pleased with our moderate prices.

No Branch Stores

**McDonald & Collett**

The Mission Elite Tailors

2184-86 Mission St. near 18th



This is the Label of the Journeymen

**Tailors' Union**

OF AMERICA used on Custom-Made Clothing

The following named custom tailoring firms are entitled to use the Union Label of Journeymen Tailors' Union of America:

Kelleher & Browne, 11-15 Seventh St.  
Abe Jacobs, 2581 Mission St.  
H. Levy, 1790 Sutter, cor. Buchanan.  
Bert Armstrong, 941 Fillmore St.  
Nate Levy, 1020 Fillmore St.  
Rosenblum & Abraham, 1050 Golden Gate Ave.  
L. J. Borck, 421 Haight St.  
John J. O'Connor, 132 Van Ness Ave.  
L. Lubin, 2425 Mission St.  
H. Cohen, 828 1/2 Devisadero St.  
Gilligan & Harlow, 530-532 McAllister St.  
Dixon & McCrystle, Inc., 445 Van Ness Ave.  
McDonald & Collett, 18th and Mission Sts.  
T. P. O'Dowd, 174 Church St.  
H. LeBaron Smith, 756 Golden Gate Ave.  
M. Baum, 935 Valencia St.  
Charles Lyons, 1432 Fillmore St., 731 Van Ness Ave. and 771 Market St.  
W. F. Peters, 3040 Mission St.  
A. H. Behm, 3030 24th St.  
Jussaitis & Kainen, 923 Buchanan St.  
Joe Pass, 2977 Mission St.  
Martin Bros., Market St.  
H. Cunningham, 2665 Mission.  
Asher Bros., 1150 Market St.  
Imperial Clothiers, 2696 Mission St.  
A. Ranwick, 2328 Mission St.  
I. Dresner, 1188 McAllister St.  
Singer & Co., 470 McAllister St.  
Jas. S. Cussen, 1117 Market St.  
Thos. J. Davis, 926 Market St.  
The Grand Pants Co., 1503 Market.  
M. Weiner, 3005-3007 Sixteenth St.  
The Royal Tailors, 2978-2980 Sixteenth St.  
Ryan Bros., 3495 Twentieth St.

**S. N. WOOD & CO.**

Union Made Clothing

FOUR BIG STORES





### MUSICIANS' MUTUAL PROTECTIVE UNION.

Headquarters and Secretaries office, 68 Haight street.

The meeting of April 9 was well attended and great interest was shown in various matters acted upon. The reports of the Board of Directors, Recording Secretary, Financial Secretary, Treasurer, and Auditing Committee were accepted. The latter report reading as follows:

SAN FRANCISCO, April 4, 1908.

To the Officers and Members of the M. M. P. U., Local No. 6, A. F. of M.:—We, your Auditing Committee hereby respectfully beg to report that we have this day examined the books, bills, and all papers of the Treasurer, Financial Secretary and Recording Secretary and find the same all correct, and kept in a neat and business-like manner. We have counted the cash in the hands of the Treasurer and find the amount correct, \$1994.09. Respectfully submitted,

LEO BRUCK,  
HARRY MENKE,  
J. D. HYNES,  
Auditing Committee.

The following constitutional amendments have been adopted and are now effective. Members will do well to carefully study their provisions. The first of the following adopted amendments merely gives authority to properly deal with reported violations of certain price list requirements—admittedly necessary legislation—and will perhaps for that reason be quickly understood. The second, however, embodies the application of principles that will not be, perhaps, so quickly assimilated and will therefore repay close attention:—

"No. 1. Any member violating the provisions of the established price list of the union specifying the number of musicians required for any musical engagement, or the provisions specifying that members who engage substitutes must pay the amount due said substitutes within ten (10) days after the engagement has been filled, shall at the discretion of the Board of Directors be deemed guilty of a breach of good faith and fair dealing."

"No. 2. Any member who at any time uses any means or influence through the management or any one who is or may be connected with theatrical enterprises or other musical engagements, thereby forcing leaders or contractors to engage him or by such means or influence endangers the position of any member who is already engaged, or in any manner whatsoever tries to displace any member of any orchestra or band through the influence of outside parties, shall be deemed guilty of a breach of good faith and fair dealing."

In future individual members will be permitted to assume entire responsibility in the matter of furnishing bands for Labor Day parade engagements in the jurisdiction. The arrangement whereby it was proposed to have these engagements handled in their entirety by the union itself through the agency of the Board of Directors or of a special committee occasioned considerable dissatisfaction and induced the meeting to decide to revert to the old order of things until further notice.

Messrs. John A. Keogh and J. F. Fitzgerald have been elected delegates to represent Local No. 6 in the St. Louis Convention, which convenes May 11th, and Messrs. Harry Menke and A. Paulsen alternates. Incidental to the election of delegates, the meeting decided that only members present were eligible for nomination as delegate or alternate. Eighth District Officer Frank Borgel has appealed from this determination of the question.

Messrs. J. M. Burke, A. T. Burton, C. E. Dittmar, A. C. Donaldson, H. Galey, S. Haccour, S. H. Jenkins, W. Manchester, M. M. I. Myers, B. Olchvary, A. H. Pihlstrom, M. A. Robles, C. G. Simmermacher and J. B. Warburton have been reinstated to membership in good standing.

President Cassasa has been authorized and instructed to appoint a committee of fifteen members to report on advisable price list revision. The names

of members of the committee will be announced later.

John Knell, member of the M. M. P. U. for over twenty years, was instantly killed at Kenwood, near Santa Rosa, on Sunday evening, April 12, through being run down by an automobile. The funeral was held from his late residence on 46th avenue, this city, on April 15. The late member was seventy years old and widely known and respected amongst local professionals. His sudden and untimely death is mourned by all who knew him.

Mr. Frank H. Sharp, brother of W. E. ("Billy") Sharp, musical director Novelty Theatre, this city, is reported seriously ill at St. Francis Hospital.

### "WE DON'T PATRONIZE" LIST.

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this list out and post it at home, where it can be conveniently referred to. Officers of unions are requested to have the list posted weekly on bulletin boards at headquarters.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House and Pacific Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Bekin Van and Storage Company.

National Biscuit Company of Chicago products.

Kullman, Salz & Co., tanners, Benicia, Cal.

Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fe Railway Company.

Butterick patterns and publications.

M. Hart, furnishing goods, 1548 Fillmore street.

Carson Glove Company, San Rafael, Cal.

Capitol Restaurant, 726 Turk street.

McMahon, Keyer & Steigler Bros., 1711 O'Farrell and Van Ness avenue and Ellis street, tailors.

A. T. Becraft, carriage manufacturer, Twenty-third and Bartlett streets.

Clark's Bakery, 439 Van Ness avenue.

Pacific Oil and Lead Works, 155 Townsend street.

American Tobacco Company.

McRoskey Sanitary Bedding Company, Golden Gate avenue and Gough street.

Brockton Shoe Co., 1025 Fillmore street.

Guadaloupe Dairy.

Terminus Barber Shop, J. F. Brown, proprietor, 16 Market street.

Golden Gate Stables, 806 Buchanan.

Golden Gate Cloak and Suit House, Market street, between Taylor and Jones.

Moraghan Oyster Company.

### CONVICTS USED AS STRIKE-BREAKERS.

The Bell Telephone Company, whose linemen are on strike in Wyoming, Utah, and Montana, has made an agreement with the Utah authorities to parole convicts to aid in breaking the strike. Non-union men were scarce, so the company was having a hard time till it fixed up a deal with the State officials so that convicts are paroled and given jobs with the company. A. J. Holmes, who had six years to serve on a charge of burglary, was paroled by the authorities from the State penitentiary on a request signed by B. H. Irwin, superintendent of the Salt Lake City division of the Bell Telephone Company and others. A young fellow named Roberts, who was sent up at the same time, refused a similar offer. F. K. Henderson, who has three years yet to serve, was paroled to work for the telephone company.

The officials of the Tobacco Workers' Union are striking at the trust from a new position. They have organized the Union Label Tobacco Company, with an authorized capital of \$500,000. The stock of this company is being sold at \$10 a share to trade unionists in small blocks of one share or more.

### OF INTEREST TO CLARINET PLAYERS.

Expert advice—Best of Reeds—Mouth pieces refaced.

Agent for the celebrated Pruefer Clarinets. E. W. Kent, 1274 Fulton St., Phone, West 3942. \*\*\*

## Lundstrom Hats

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## Union Hats; That's All

Any Grade \$2.50 to \$5.00

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WUNDER BREWING CO.'S

# WUNDER BEER

A San Francisco Product of Unexcelled Quality—Bottled by

Wunder Bottling Co.

340 Eleventh St., S. F.

The First Firm in San Francisco to Use the Union Label on Bottled Beer.

## DEMAND THIS LABEL



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If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your printing it is not a Union concern.

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Artistic Quarter Cards  
and Advertising Novelties.  
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SOCIETY BADGES and LAPEL  
BUTTONS—UNION MADE

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Telephone Kearny 1966 391 Jessie Street Telephone Kearny 1966



# IRON TRADES COUNCIL.

Minutes of meeting of Iron Trades Council, held April 13, 1908.

The regular meeting of the Iron Trades Council was called to order at 8 p. m., April 13th, President J. W. Sweeney in the chair, 20 delegates present. Minutes of last regular meeting read and approved.

**CREDENTIALS**—From Amalgamated Association of Iron and Steel Workers, for M. Bergan and J. Le-care; delegates seated; from Patternmakers' Association, for Wm. Ensburry, vice Jos. Binder; delegate seated; from Blacksmiths, No. 168, for J. F. Heney and Wm. H. Collins, vice J. P. McCabe and Chas. Butler; delegates seated; from Stationary Firemen, for E. F. Kraut, vice J. Crowe; delegate seated.

**COMMUNICATIONS**—From International Association of Machinists, No. 68; protesting against members of the Stationary Firemen working at their trade for less than the minimum; referred to new business.

**BILLS**—Secretary's salary for March, \$10; treasurer's salary for March, \$1; printing by-laws, \$30; hall rent, \$5; secretary's expense, 90 cents; total, \$46.90.

Bills being audited warrants were ordered drawn for same.

**REPORTS OF UNIONS**—Various trades reported trade still dull.

**REPORTS OF COMMITTEES**—Committee appointed to visit Superior judges reported they had met Judge Sturtevant and were given a very respectful hearing, his honor noting the objections made by the committee and promised to bring same to the attention of the rest of the judges, and also to do all in his power in remedying the evils mentioned; also would notify Council of results; report received.

Committee appointed to visit Board of Health regarding Emergency Hospital reported that question had not been brought up as yet by said board.

**NEW BUSINESS**—Regarding communication from Machinists, No. 68, protesting against stationary firemen working at their trade under the minimum, the matter was referred to the representatives of the Machinists and Firemen to try and settle.

Moved that secretary communicate with the secretary of the metal trades department of the American Federation of Labor, requesting said department to grant charter No. 1. to the Iron Trades Council of San Francisco; carried.

The secretary was directed to call the attention of a delinquent union to the provisions of the by-laws relating to dues.

**RECEIPTS**—Foundry Employes, \$2; Amalgamated Association of Steel and Iron Workers, \$2; Blacksmiths, No. 168, \$5; Machinists, No. 68, \$2; total, \$11. Expenses, \$46.90.

Adjourned 10:20 p. m.

G. SANDEMAN, Secretary.

## TO GAIN INDUSTRIAL PEACE.

Trades unionists recognize that there are many relationships between employer and employes which are kindred or even identical. They do not in the main seek to divide society upon horizontal lines of cleavage. They are believers in the fundamental principles of democracy, which stand for the protection of equality of property rights as well as for personal freedom. They seek reasonable reforms rather than nebulous and irrational revolutions, destructive of many of the things upon which the very structure of civilization is based.

Human nature is not ideal, and until it becomes so an ideal order is impossible. If men were angels it would not matter what kind of a government was instituted, or even if no government at all existed. But in our everyday world the power vested in man to control the acts of others must be adjusted to the complex nature of real men with their admixture of good and ill.

The trades unions are the most effective and practical force yet devised for the benefit of the labor sellers.

The labor problem, so called, is simply a part of

the greater problem of human relationship, and as such cannot well be differentiated from that problem. Trades unionism seeks to develop justice between men in their industrial relationships in particular; it tries to teach wage-earners that they can do better for themselves by trying to help lift one another up rather than by following the policy of each one for himself and the devil take the remainder. It tries to convince the employer that it is for his interest to treat his employes as men rather than as parts of machinery; that it is wise business policy to recognize the fact that there should be two sides to the labor bargain as well as in other bargains; that although he has a legal property right in his shop and machinery, he has no property right in the laborers of whom he buys labor, but he has a moral responsibility to deal justly with them.

Trades union philosophy, therefore, reaches this conclusion—that, while in many ways the man who buys and the man who sells labor may have identical interests—for instance, in their political, religious, educational, fraternal, charitable and many other relationships—yet as parties to the bargain they must make for the commodity of labor their interests are by no means identical any more than are the interest of the man who goes into a store to buy goods from the storekeeper. The storekeeper wants to get his price, the buyer wants to cheapen. In order to do business they must reach a point of agreement, but that is all.

Something very analogous to this exists in the labor world. The laborer has something to sell, for which he wants the best possible price warranted by the conditions. Conversely the buyer wants to get this commodity at the lowest possible price. Here may be and usually is a reciprocal interest, but by no stretch of the imagination can that statement be true which is so often told us that "the interests of the employer and employe are identical."

It by no means follows that because of this economic diversity of interests the two parties to the labor bargain should go to war about it. There is a better way and the industrial world is learning it, although at the cost of much bitter experience on both sides. The industrial agreement is being substituted for the strike. John Mundella, the great apostle of arbitration in Great Britain, well said, "We cannot expect industrial peace until we treat the man who has the commodity of labor to sell with the consideration we treat the man who comes to us with any other commodity." And it is not the least of the triumphs of the trades union philosophy that this wisdom of Mr. Mundella's is becoming more and more appreciated by the fair-minded captains of industry in America.

Trades unionism seeks high wages, reasonable leisure, fair conditions, the abolition of child labor and the general well-being of the wage-earner.

It believes this to be the best for the entire community as well as for the worker. Money paid in wages returns back into the channels of trade, stimulating production and quickening business enterprise, while excessive profits on inflated corporation stock or trust monopolies are either accumulated or squandered in ways which do not benefit the public. —Ex.

## TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN:

I have this day sold my interests in the National Theatre and Globe Theatre, and hereby give notice that I am hereafter not responsible for any indebtedness of either Theatre. D. J. GRAUMAN.  
San Francisco, April 9th, 1908.

If you are in need of dental work, the BEST, is what you want, and if you will pay us a visit, we will examine your mouth and tell you what we will do, and what the work will cost you. Dr. Van Vroom, Sixth and Market. Hours 9 to 8 daily. \*\*\*

Smoke Gold Crumbs and Queen Quality tobacco. Union made.

# Spring Styles

Before you order your Spring Suit elsewhere, call and examine our stock—get our prices—examine our made-up Suits. See our modern workshop and modern store, and note our moderate prices.



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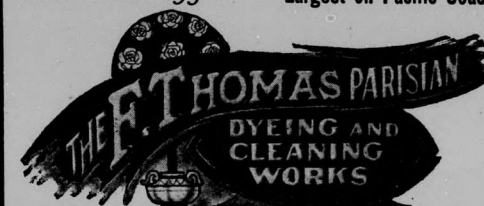
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Deposits December 31, 1907.....36,907,687.50  
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Remittance may be made by Draft, Postoffice, or Wells, Fargo & Co.'s Money Orders, or coin by Express.  
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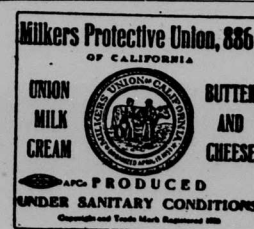
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## UNION MEN and WOMEN

Insist that your Dairyman or Grocer furnish you MILK, CREAM, BUTTER and CHEESE bearing this Label.

The Label is placed on Cans, Bottles and Packages. It is a guarantee of Union Labor and Sanitary Goods.

Any one desiring Union Milk should correspond with Secretary of Milkmen's Union. Address, 3884 Mission street.





# LABOR CLARION

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council.

Office S. F. Labor Temple - 312-316 Fourteenth St.  
Telephone, Market 2853

Single subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year  
To unions subscribing for their entire membership, 80 cents a year for each subscription.  
Single copies, 5 cents.

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Copy for advertisements will not be received after Tuesday for the current issue.

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## LABOR'S PROTEST MEETING.

To-morrow (Saturday) evening the hosts of labor will assemble in the Auditorium, Page and Fillmore streets, to voice their protest against the recent anti-labor decisions of the Supreme Court, and to demand that the present Congress enact legislation that will relieve Organized Labor from the burdens these decisions have imposed.

The meeting will be held under the auspices of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and will be addressed by Hon. James G. Maguire, Andrew Furuseth, George A. Tracy, P. H. McCarthy, Walter Macarthur and John W. Sweeney. Wm. A. Cole, President of the District Council of Carpenters and Joiners of America, will preside.

This meeting has been arranged in conformity with the recommendation of the recent conference held in Washington, D. C., under the auspices of the American Federation of Labor, to the effect that mass meetings be held throughout the country April 18, 19 or 20, for the purpose of protesting against these Supreme Court decisions and demanding remedial legislation by the present Congress.

Undoubtedly, in response to the call of the American Federation of Labor, hundreds of these meetings of protest will be held throughout the country to-morrow or on either of the two succeeding days.

At each of these meetings resolutions will be adopted that will state in clear-cut terms Organized Labor's attitude on the issues involved.

The importance of these issues is well understood by the members of labor organizations, and unions that have met since the Auditorium mass meeting was announced have passed resolutions advising their members to attend. Similar action has been taken by the Labor Council, Building Trades Council and City Front Federation.

It is significant that all sections of Organized Labor in San Francisco will be represented in this meeting,—a fact that forcefully illustrates the impression these decisions have made on the minds of the workers.

Under the decision in the case of Loewe & Co. vs. the United Hatters of North America, the union was declared to be "an illegal combination in restraint of trade." This decision was based on the Sherman Anti-Trust Law—so called—and holds that the plaintiffs, hat manufacturers of Danbury, Conn., against whom the Hatters had declared a boycott, are entitled to threefold damages proven. In this instance damages to the amount of \$80,000 were asked for, and under the decision of the Supreme Court the lower court to which the case was remanded will be compelled to fine the United Hatters of North America \$240,000 if Loewe & Co. can convince the court that they suffered damages to the extent of \$80,000.

The decision in question does not stop at con-

fiscation of the funds of the organization to satisfy the threefold damages awarded, but extends to each individual member of the union in the event of the organization itself not being able to satisfy the judgment finally rendered.

If this decision is allowed to stand it will practically outlaw the labor movement, in that no labor union can prosecute a boycott on a concern doing an interstate business without being subject to the penal provisions of the Sherman Anti-Trust Law. It can be readily seen that it would be a comparatively easy matter for concerns doing an "inter-state" business and on which a boycott had been declared,—and there are 200 or more in that category to-day—to commence proceedings in the Federal Courts and practically wreck the labor unions of the country if this decision is permitted to stand.

President Roosevelt recently sent a special message to Congress asking that body to pass certain measures in the interest of labor. An amendment to the Sherman Anti-Trust Law was suggested that would exclude labor and agricultural organizations from the penalties imposed upon trusts and other combinations in restraint of trade. He also asked Congress to pass an Employers' Liability Bill that would meet the objections raised by the Supreme Court; to limit the use of injunctions in labor disputes; to pass a Child Labor Law, and to enact several other laws that justice to the workers demands should be on the statute books. In a Washington press dispatch dated the 16th inst., the cheering information is conveyed that the "leaders" of Congress have determined to refuse to enact the labor legislation asked by President Roosevelt—not entirely so, but the most important of the pending measures are to be buried.

If this information is correct the working people of the country will certainly hold the dominant party in Congress responsible for failure to give relief, and when it is considered that these court decisions strike directly at the possessions of every man holding a union card whose organization may be mulcted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Law, it cannot be doubted that the labor unionists will go to the polls in November determined to vote only for such candidates for Congress as stand absolutely on the side of labor—and justice.

Attend the meeting at the Auditorium to-morrow evening; ask your friends and acquaintances to attend—in fact, do everything within your power to make the demonstration a success from every point of view.

## OUR EXCLUSION POLICY.

An article by Commissioner of Commerce and Labor Straus appears in the current *North American Review*, in which that official expresses the opinion that "the letter of the law (Chinese Exclusion), as expressed and enforced to-day, may not be so effectively and harmoniously in accord with the spirit of the policy as it might be." And this, says the *Coast Seamen's Journal*, after more than twenty-five years of effort on the part of Congress to frame the "letter of the law" so as to express its spirit! Mr. Straus falls into error in this connection through his own misconstruction of the spirit of the Exclusion law. For instance, he says:

"The real purpose of the Government's policy is to exclude a particular and well-defined class, leaving other classes of Chinese—except as they, in common with all other foreigners, may be included within the prohibitions of the general Immigration laws—as free to come and go as the citizens or subjects of any other nation."

Nothing could be further from the truth. The real purpose of Exclusion is to exclude all Chinese persons, the exceptions being made out of deference to the "comity of nations." That purpose ought to be, and doubtless will be, strictly adhered to. Mr. Straus says that "little danger need be apprehended from a full and fair reconsideration of the subject and a recasting of the laws upon a juster basis. Indeed, a more opportune moment than the present

can hardly be desired for reaching a better understanding with China on the subject of Chinese immigration, and for adjusting the letter to the spirit of our national policy of Exclusion."

This coming as it does from the head of the Department of Commerce and Labor, suggests what may be described as the "irony of politics." Presumably it is the "commerce" half of the Department that speaks in favor of recasting the Exclusion Act. Mr. Straus ought to lose no time in consulting the other half of his title. The Exclusion policy, both letter and law, is settled. Better let it stay settled. To tamper with the Exclusion law at this late day is to monkey with a buzz-saw. Hands off!

## GRAPE NUTS SCORED.

The following is from the Altoona (Pa.) *Morning Tribune*, and tells its own story:

"The first of the three cases brought by Pure Food Agent H. L. Banzhoff against Altoona wholesale merchants on the charge of selling cereal foods that do not comply with the pure food laws was heard by Ald. John J. Irwin on Saturday morning. It was that against Curry, Canan & Co., on the charge of selling "Grape Nuts." Commissioner James Foust, of the pure food department, was present at the hearing, as were a number of others interested in the outcome of the case. J. D. Hicks, Esq., represented the prosecution, while the interests of the defendant were looked after by Attorney T. C. Hare, assisted by an attorney from Battle Creek, Mich., the representative counsel for the manufacture of the cereal. The case was brought to prove that "Grape Nuts" was misbranded and does not possess the real food value that is represented.

"Dr. William Frear, head of the chemistry department at State College, was the chief witness in the case. He testified to making a chemical analysis of the box of 'Grape Nuts' sent him, to the result of the examination, and that the food failed to come up to the statements made in branding the goods. He claimed that 'Grape Nuts' did not contain the food values as represented on the packages. Dr. Horace R. Smith, of this city, was called as a witness in the case, and testified that "Grape Nuts" was not a predigested food; that it could not be such unless acted upon by the action of saliva and gastric juices. Both witnesses were cross-examined to a great extent on their testimony. At the conclusion of the case Ald. Irwin imposed a fine of \$60 and costs on the defendant company."

A "two-year-after reunion and banquet will be given tomorrow evening by ten members of the Waiters' and Waitresses' Unions, who found themselves refugees on April 18, 1906. The affair will be held at a Geary street grill, and will be attended by O. W. McGuire, Mrs. O. W. McGuire, Burt La Rue, Mrs. Burt La Rue, Miss C. La Rue, Henry Kurth, J. A. McCrea, Antone Schramm, John Deer and A. C. Rose. This party found themselves together in a hillside camp soon after the disaster, and together they went through many of the trying incidents of that period.

The State Commissioner of Labor is preparing a number of bills in the interest of wage earners which are to be presented to the Legislature at its next session. A copy of each of these will be submitted to the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council.

The Bartenders' Union at its meeting last Monday night voted a sum of money to assist a member now sick in Hot Springs, Ark. Warrants to the amount of \$57 were drawn in favor of members on the sick list.

International Organizer W. H. Davies of the Steamfitters is in town and addressed Local No. 46 in the Labor Temple last Wednesday evening, giving an interesting account of conditions in the trade throughout the country.



### COMMENDS THE LABOR UNIONS.

Speaking on the subject "Labor," Professor Charles Zueblin of the University of Chicago, commended labor organizations as things "indispensable to the American standard of living." His talk was delivered under the auspices of the University Extension of Chicago.

"The standard of living," he said, "is maintained only by democratic methods. Profit sharing, welfare institutions, the tariff, are all paternalistic and indiscriminating. The only means of expression of the individual workman's feelings of the standard of his group is through his trades union. If he does not belong to one he should be encouraged to join either by the State or his employer, because the welfare of the State depends upon his maintaining his independence and procuring his share of the products of industrial progress.

"If the unions are at times corrupt, it is because they learn the methods of politics, in which individual graft is substituted for a social standing."

### ANOTHER CONQUEST.

The Atlanta *Constitution*, the leading daily paper of the South, in an editorial recently says: "Slowly but surely, the world is beginning to understand the labor movement, and with that understanding comes each day a larger measure of co-operation and sympathy from the other classes. But there are still those who cannot or will not see the workman's movement as it is intended by him to be, therefore he is periodically denounced. He is a striker, they say. So he is, but not until he has been arrogantly told that there is nothing to arbitrate. He boycotts. Yes, but he learned the use of that weapon from the cruel blacklist—the blacklist that made him an industrial outcast, that denied him the right to be a breadwinner, and sent him away from his home with the wail of his child and the sobs of his wife breaking his heart. The striker is but a rebel. The rebel has been the torch-bearer of civilization since man realized he had a soul."

### \$20,000 VERDICT FOR EMPLOYEE.

The first judgment rendered under the labor law passed by the New York Legislature in May, 1906, making railway companies responsible for injuries received by its employes by the carelessness of another employe, was rendered in the Supreme Court before Justice Fitzgerald on the 8th inst., when John Toner got a verdict for \$20,000 for the loss of his left leg in July of 1906.

Toner was a motorman employed by the New York City Railway Company, and had the Fort George run. He was putting up his fender at the Fort George end prior to returning. There was a car standing in front of him and a car behind him. The motorman of the car in the rear started his car, crashing into Toner's car and crushing the plaintiff between his car and the car in front.

### UNFAIR FAUCET COMPANY.

The Machinists, Sheet Metal Workers, Carpenters and Joiners and Brotherhood of Painters of Cleveland, Ohio, have issued a circular denouncing the methods of Bishop & Babcock and the Cleveland Faucet Company of Cleveland, manufacturers of faucets, beer pumps, ice coolers, novelty boxes, work boards and other saloon supplies. This is one concern and has offices in Chicago, New York, Pittsburg, St. Louis, San Francisco, Oakland. The concern employs over 30 non-union workmen of the several crafts heretofore named, and the authors of the circular ask Organized Labor to make this fact known to friendly brewers and saloonkeepers.

The wealthiest labor union in the world is the Amalgamated Engineers' Society of Great Britain, statements just published showing that this organization possesses funds amounting to over \$3,500,000.

Non-union printers in Dayton, Ohio, were recently cut 20 per cent.

### NOTES FROM THE QUAD BOX.

BY WILL J. FRENCH.

The Citizens' Alliance announces its permanent headquarters in the Merchants' Exchange building through the medium of the *Sunset Magazine* and other publications. Its officers, in order to show that the salaries paid are received, if not earned, have inserted "ads" in papers of general circulation throughout this section, and possibly over the State of California, calling attention to the "un-American" attitude of the Board of Park Commissioners in San Francisco in refusing to engage a non-union band for the Sunday concerts. Here are a few excerpts from the article:

"We protest that the position taken is one of exclusion to a certain class from the enjoyment of rights which are common to all American citizens. If it was desired to disturb the harmonies, a more direct course to attain the end could not have been taken. We further protest that it is no part of the duty of representatives of this free government, either in its general form or in its minutest subdivisions, to discriminate against any class of our citizens. To follow the stand taken to a logical conclusion, it could be said that no Park musician should be other than of a certain nationality."

The musical rhythm of the foregoing has an aftermath, as usually happens. In the discussions, pro and con, it developed that the band desirous of discoursing sweet strains to admiring citizens in our beautiful recreation ground was "turned down" (not to be musical) because it offered its services at the rate of \$1.14 a musician. The union rate for the players is \$5.00 each. Quite a difference can be noted between these figures, and they illustrate the variance between the Citizens' Alliance and union beliefs.

When men play music before a critical assemblage, they have to rehearse beforehand, they have to procure their scores, and devote practically the entire day to their duties. For this service there is nothing unreasonable in the charge of \$5.00, and there is ground for objection against a price of \$1.14. It may sound well to some to read about "un-Americanism," and "the exclusion of certain classes," and kindred other phrases dear to the heart of the patriot in the employ of the Citizen Alliances of the land, but the man with a family to provide for and American standards to observe, and desirous of affording his children educational advantages, thinks that there is another side to the question, and believes that he has a perfect right to combine with his fellows in setting a price for labor that will be adequate to meet these demands of civilization.

The Park Commissioners of San Francisco are to be congratulated in deciding to engage the services of union musicians for the concerts. The efforts to pull the tail of the American eagle in the quest for "liberty" of the Citizens' Alliance brand are deserving of censure when it is realized that the difference comes on whether the people will stand for \$1.14 a musician, or the union rate of \$5.00. It surprisingly often happens that the energies of the C. A. are devoted to individuals who will work for a little less than the recognized minimum scale, it doesn't matter what it may be, or who are willing to labor seven days a week in preference to six. There's a reason.

\* \* \*

When Judge Lindsey of Denver spoke in Oakland a few days ago he told about a boy who appeared in his court under arrest for stealing from box cars. "I found," said the Judge, "that his father had died of lead poisoning from working twelve hours a day in the Guggenheim smelter. The family was forced down to the poverty-stricken neighborhood around the railroad tracks, and the boy took to stealing. Now Guggenheim didn't throw a bomb. He didn't even rob a box car, but he poisoned that boy's father just as surely as though he had given him strychnine in a spoon." Judge Lindsey then referred to Simon Guggenheim as Colorado's latest Senator who "weighs about ninety pounds and has nothing to recommend him except ninety tons of money."

Here is another instance where the trade union steps in with a vigorous disclaimer against the greed of commercialism. It protests against Guggenheim or any other man adding to his millions by working men and boys twelve hours a day, particularly at occupations that are dangerous to health. What is the outcome? The Judge gives one example. The father died, and it is not uncharitable to presume that it took all his earnings to provide for those dependent upon him during his life-time, and consequently there was suffering and want. The way was paved to crime. If Mr. Guggenheim had a horse he wouldn't work him twelve hours a day in a smelter, and if signs of age or illness came along, as likely as not the animal would be turned out into pastures green for recuperation.

In the case of men, too frequently, no provision is made either for their physical welfare while working, or the least interest taken when sickness comes along. Just think of a man employed for twelve hours a day in a smelter. Absolutely no time could be devoted to civic duties or recreation under these conditions. The whole twenty-four hours can easily be accounted for. Twelve for Mr. Guggenheim's millions, eight for sleep, and four for meals and traveling to and from the works. The union contends that all men have rights above the horse, and that our civilization depends upon not an observance in spirit of civic ideals, but a practical application of the requirements—under the compulsion of the law of humanity as expressed by combinations among men and the statutes of the land. The trade union believes that the man referred to by Judge Lindsey should not have worked more than eight hours out of the twenty-four, that all possible precautions should have been taken to safeguard his health and prevent the fumes of the smelter destroying life, and that his salary should have been sufficient to enable him to make some provision for those of the household. And the union takes exactly the same position in every other instance, and interests itself to aid both the organized and unorganized. In doing this perhaps Senator Guggenheim's ninety tons of money might shrink a few ounces, but there are compensating advantages to the community for the loss that gentleman would never feel.

\* \* \*

It is becoming more and more a crime to allow the gray hairs to appear. It matters not the man's ability or the service faithfully rendered for years, the day comes in some trades and vocations when word goes out that old men are not wanted—that youth is preferred because it is believed that more work can be secured from younger men. There is food for thought in this growing tendency. Surely there is some feeling in our business relations one with another, and if a man gives good labor returns for years, and continues to "fill the bill" after the prime of life is reached, then, viewed from a purely cold financial standpoint, the proprietor of a shop is receiving results that hardly warrant a change. It frequently happens that a man in middle life or a little beyond brings to his work a thoroughness of preparation and an intimate knowledge of his craft that more than offsets the "foot work" of his younger associate. In one of the old-established trades in San Francisco there has lately appeared a desire to place on the shelf the individual indiscreet enough to permit the least trace of the onward progress of time. If a man should dye his hair or hirsute adornment, it seemingly would be all right. No good reason exists for ousting ability, or for sundering the relations that have existed for years, simply because the silver streaks commence to show. Such a course is inhuman. It is more, it shows a neglect of the opportunity to mark appreciation for services rendered, and is opposed to every cardinal principle paraphrased by the exponents of the "brotherhood of man."

New York Department of Labor in its last report gives the number of labor organizations in that State as 2,498, with a membership of 437,092.



**IMMIGRANT WOMEN AND GIRLS.**

Following is a quite interesting report recently made by its Immigration Committee to the Women's Trade Union League of Illinois:

The work of the Immigration Committee was begun in answer to the request of the Woman's Municipal League of New York City and the Council of Jewish Women to co-operate with them in meeting the needs of the immigrant women and young girls who come to America. To do this work effectively we needed:

First—Direct communication with Ellis Island to enable us to secure the names and addresses of all immigrant women who come to Chicago via New York.

Second—A secretary, whose task it would be to receive these names, distribute them among our investigators, receive their reports, and according to the needs of the immigrant women find them work and call upon these settlements for friendly visiting.

Third—One, two or three investigators, whose duty it would be to verify the names thus received and report their findings to the secretary. The best results are obtained by limiting the work of each investigator to thirty-five names a week.

Fourth—Friendly visitors appointed by the various settlements and other protective organizations to establish friendly relations with the immigrant girls and to put them into intelligent touch with their new environment.

By paying our share of the salary of a special agent at Ellis Island we received the names and addresses, and by obtaining the co-operation of the many protective organizations we have been able to carry out the plan as outlined.

Many young women come alone in groups of six or ten and find themselves in search of work in a strange city of an unknown tongue without the protection of family and friends. We make it our business to find them work under fair conditions and for a living wage. Even those who come to friends need to be protected from exploitation, and all need to be brought into sympathetic relationship with their new home.

To make still closer connection with these new citizens we are trying to meet the immigrant trains at the stations when they arrive and to secure the appointment of matrons for those stations in the immigrant waiting rooms. It is only necessary to remember what emergencies constantly arise when women and children travel to understand the importance of having a matron in attendance. On one occasion a baby was born en route from New York to Chicago and a policeman in charge of this particular division found himself somewhat unequal to the task of meeting this emergency.

In trying to secure work for these young women we have received the heartiest co-operation from the State Free Employment Bureau, the National Swedish Association, the United Garment Workers' Union, the Waitresses' Union, the Glove Workers' Union, the Bindery Women's Union, the Gardeners' and Florists' Union, the Boot and Shoe Workers' Union, the Cloth Hat and Cap Makers' Union, the Laundry Workers' Union, the Teachers' Federation and the Clerks on the Elevated Railroad Union, the Relief and Aid Society, the Bureau of Charities and the Polish National Alliance.

Many immigrant women are skilled workers, but owing to their ignorance of our language and laws they are caught in the network of the sweat shops with results in every way disastrous alike to the family and to the community. In many instances young girls come over with the hope and determination to earn enough money to pay for the passage of their parents and younger sisters and brothers, for family and to the community. In many instances in the love of home.

With the rarest exceptions the ages of the girls range from 15 to 27, and thus the extreme youth of most adds to the urgency of the claim they have upon us.

The statistics given below show that the Austri-

ans form the largest percentage of the girl immigrants in Chicago. The Russians come second in number. A great many Russian women come to join their husbands or to get married. Almost without exception those working are at the sewing trades. When the Hungarian women go to work it is in some kind of domestic service.

It is interesting to note how few girls are willing to become servants here; 160 were servants in Europe against 32 servants here. The girls show a decided antipathy against housework or any work that keeps them away from home over night.

Most of the homes are respectable and fairly clean. The average number is five and one-half people to a four-room flat; generally the rear flat in a tenement. The worst crowding we found was fifteen people in one room.

Number, 496; located, 280; unable to locate, 106; received too late to classify, 40; still being investigated, 66. Of those we have been unable to locate, 46 have not been found at the address given. The remaining 60 were not traceable, as either street or number was non-existent.

The research department of the Women's Municipal League of New York City, with similar association in Philadelphia and Boston, is about to publish a report on the living and economic conditions of five thousand immigrant women with whom their work has brought them in contact, and it is earnestly hoped that when another report is published within the next two years Chicago will be able to record good work done and to add her information to that of other cities.

MARGARET DREIER ROBINS, President.  
HARRIET M. VAN DER VAART, Chairman.  
SABINA MARSHALL, Director.

**WHITE SLAVES IN THE SOUTH.**

The New Orleans *Picayune* thinks the national administration wishes to keep foreign immigration out of the South. It sees evidence of Federal hostility to Southern interests in the statements contained in a recent Washington dispatch to the *Tribune*. In that dispatch it was stated that the records of the State Department and Department of Justice showed that many Italians and Austrians are held in a state of peonage in Mississippi and some other parts of the South.

The *Picayune* does not contradict the statements of the correspondent, but insists that the foreigners whose treatment is complained of got no more than they deserved. It says that employers have treated foreign laborers with "special kindness" by advancing provisions or money after the signing of labor contracts, and that instead of appreciating the kindness they have deserted the plantations for the cities, where they could enjoy more liberty.

It is alleged that employers have been so ill used as to make it necessary to enact laws under which agricultural laborers who will not live up to their contracts may be sent to the chain gang. If these laws for the protection of "swindled planters" shall be held unconstitutional, then, according to the *Picayune*, the planters will have to stop making advances, though it deprive them of labor.

One cannot help regarding with distrust contracts between planters desirous to get the most labor for the least money and foreigners who do not understand English and possibly are misinformed as to the conditions of the agreements. All the advantages are on the side of the employer. He keeps the accounts, and if he choose can make it out that the employe is always in debt.

Whether the contracts are fair or unfair, the laws under which men who break them are held in bondage certainly are unconstitutional, and the men sent to the chain gang under them should be set free. Their liberation would not be evidence of hostility to the South and a desire to deprive it of labor. It would be simply the performance of a plain and imperative duty.—*Chicago Tribune*.

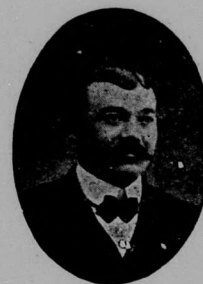
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## EFFECT OF THE ORIENTALIZATION OF HAWAII.

The following is taken from the report of the United States Commissioner of Labor:

Although the Asiatics have up to the present slight control of the Territory, and although they exercise no appreciable control through suffrage, the Orientalization of the population of the islands has already proved a serious detriment to their civic interests. It makes Hawaii a place to be exploited by a working population who endeavor to maintain the lowest standard of living in order to have the largest amount of saving with which to return home at as early a date as possible. The earnings and savings of this population do not enter into the industry of the islands, do not go to the building up of homes, or in any way enter into the development of the community.

As a further consequence of this Orientalization there is practically in the Territory of Hawaii nothing corresponding to that element of citizenship which forms the backbone of our commonwealths on the mainland. An agricultural community in America ordinarily represents a very large proportion of independent, self-reliant farmers. In no other part of the community is the proportion of men working for wages so small and the proportion of independent producers so large. But in Hawaii, although a preponderantly agricultural community, the citizens represent largely two classes—a small group of employers and an overwhelmingly large preponderance of wage-earners. There are no successive gradations form one economic class to another, as there is on the mainland, where the higher-paid wage-earner and the smaller employer approach each other in economic importance. In Hawaii there is a wide gap between employer and wage-earner, and it was neither an exaggeration nor a figurative expression when a Hawaiian editor spoke of the Territory as composed of feudal barons and predial serfs. In American communities, however, great may be the diversity or opposition of economic interests between employer and wage-earner, they have common social and political interests that draw them together and amalgamate them into the common body of citizens. But in Hawaii, with its Oriental labor population excluded from citizenship by law and apparently indifferent to citizenship as a matter of fact, there is no common tie whatever, and the gap between employer and wage-earner is at once an economic gap, a social gap, and a political gap. There is no community of thought, nor of feeling, nor of sympathy. The character of an Oriental coolie population degrades the idea of labor, as did slave labor in the South. The Asiatic laborers are looked upon with contempt by their white employers, but they in turn reciprocate thoroughly the race contempt which the white class feels for them. Even the second generation of Orientals will develop a less desirable citizen class in Hawaii than would be the case on the mainland. The process of amalgamation and assimilation which might to some degree go on in a mainland community, with its American ideals and conditions fixed, settled, and dominant, and in which the population is overwhelmingly American, can not be expected in a community in which only a very small percentage of the population are even descendants of people who have known representative government and have long had traditions of free institutions.

But even if the white population of Hawaii were larger, more homogeneous, and more thoroughly imbued with American ideals and traditions, it could still exert but little influence on the Asiatics of the second generation. The two nationalities, though living side by side, are separated from one another by every possible bar. They differ in race, and their history and traditions have nothing in common. They differ widely in their experience of political institutions. They differ radically in their spiritual ideals and their religious beliefs. They differ wholly in their moral and social conventions, in their philosophy of life, and their habit of thought. They,

maintained. Further than this, the children of the Asiatic wage-earner will remain at school far too short a time to have any considerable American influence, live apart, each maintaining separate and distinct its conventions and ideals. The second generation of Asiatics, therefore, however much in such a community they may conform to American business customs, remain alien in thought and sympathy.

The public school system of the islands can not be expected to cope satisfactorily with such a situation, for the influence of the school under these conditions must necessarily be slight upon children who live apart from their own people, where all the customs and traditions of their home land are pressed upon them—certainly not a sufficient impress to overcome the persistent influence of their home environment. Moreover, the Japanese have been careful, wherever possible, to maintain Japanese schools; and indeed it is an open question whether the final result in the schools will be the Americanizing of the Oriental or the Orientalizing of the schools.

At present the Asiatic pupils in the schools outnumber those of any other race, and if the present rate of increase of Asiatic pupils should continue they would within a very short period outnumber the pupils of all other races combined. How far such a swamping of the schools with Orientals will be compatible with the maintenance of an American school system and the exclusive use of the English language in the schools is a question that can be answered only by experience. But there are some indications that the same process of displacement will occur in educational institutions that has already been observed in wage-earning and mercantile pursuits, and that white pupils, at least, will be sent by their parents elsewhere than to the public schools to receive instruction. The motive for segregating pupils of such different racial and lingual antecedents extends beyond mere color prejudice.

The American pupil brought up among children of all races and attending school in a district where a majority of his schoolmates are Japanese never acquires a perfect mastery of his own language and speaks "pigeon English," often with a foreign accent. His progress in all the studies has to be regulated by the progress of classes composed in great part of young people whose knowledge of English is imperfect and where purely linguistic training necessarily supersedes instruction in the essentials of the science or other subject taught. In other than purely pedagogic ways he is at a disadvantage. In personal habits and customs and social and ethical ideals he is apt to grow like those with whom he is associated in school life. There is no analogy between the situation in Hawaii in these respects and that in an American city having a large foreign school population. All European immigrants have a certain basis of Christian culture, taken as an element of civilization, which is a powerful aid in assimilation, and they are for the most part permanent settlers, ambitious to become like their neighbors. In Hawaii the material to be Americanized is much more intractable, and the assimilative forces are far weaker than upon the mainland. Hitherto the school system has been able to deal with the foreign element among the pupils successfully, but it is working at an increasing disadvantage. The chief danger lies in the possibility that a situation will be created where Americanization by association will become impossible through the practical exclusion of American pupils from the schools. Naturally, too, such exclusion would disincline American parents to remain on the islands, especially in isolated localities. The rapid increase of Asiatic children in a country school on Oahu was given as a reason why one or two families of American settlers had left the neighborhood. Many parents referred to the unpleasant features of these Orientalized schools and spoke of the educational question as one of increasing seriousness in their vicinity. No doubt there is a tendency—how com-

pletely realized it is hard to say as yet—for Asiatic pupils to displace American pupils in the public schools in something like the same way that their parents displace white workers in many adult occupations.

## WEALTHY TRADE UNIONS.

The announcement that the funds of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants amount to over £170,000 directs attention to the money which the trade unionists of Great Britain have at their command. The aggregate must run into millions of pounds, but the exact figure is not ascertainable, for the reason that many of the societies are exceedingly chary of giving publicity to their financial resources. Several important organizations, however, take the public into their confidence, and the figures they give are remarkable.

The railway servants whom Mr. Richard Bell, M. P., is now marshalling are comparatively poor judged alongside some other organizations. Take the Amalgamated Society of Engineers, for instance, with its membership of 106,000. In this society the reserve fund stands at £750,000—three-quarters of a million sterling! The gain on the last financial year alone was £87,615, a rapid rate of growth.

The Boilermakers' Society, one of the oldest of such organizations, has accumulated a reserve fund of £302,000, with 52,462 members; and the Friendly Society of Ironfounders of the United Kingdom has put by for a stormy day £94,960, the roll-call totalling 19,252.

Passing from iron to coal, we come to the Miners' Federation of Great Britain. This is really a huge organization, with an army of 450,000 members, and still growing. Their funds? The veil is drawn across that aspect, and the public are left in ignorance.

Another branch of industry where secrecy is to some extent maintained is the textile trades of Lancashire. It is known, however, that the Operative Spinners' Amalgamation has considerably over a quarter of a million, and the various societies making up the Amalgamation possess another similar amount. It would be no exaggeration to say that the cotton operatives of Lancashire, as a whole, are worth a million sterling. Then there is the General Federation of Trade Unions, which, although it has only been in operation about eight years, has amassed £152,141, one year's profit being nearly £28,000.

These are statistics culled from reports of a few of the better-known societies and they serve to indicate that the trade unionists have accumulated colossal funds. Much of the money is invested in industrial undertakings and on loan to municipalities. —Ex.

## UNION PATTERNS.

Owing to the fact that many patterns on the market are the product of non-union labor, the most notorious of which are the Butterick productions, the following list of patterns, all of which are the product of union labor, is published for the benefit of all women's auxiliaries and wives of union men who appreciate the importance of their position as buyers for the household, and who support the principles of unionism by the purchase of union-made goods in all lines on which the label may be obtained:

McCall's.  
Economy.  
Home Pattern Co.  
Paris Modes.  
Pictorial Review.  
Independent Peerless.  
Union Dime.

After an experience of over 20 years with paper patterns, we dropped those made by the pattern trust and now offer the PEERLESS PATTERNS as the newest, up-to-date and most perfect fitting. Use the Peerless once and you will always use it. J. W. Evans, agt., 1658 O'Farrell st., nr. Fillmore. \*\*



## THE UNION GIVES VOICE TO THE MASSES.

BY SAMUEL GOMPERS.

It must be borne in mind that the American Federation of Labor speaks for labor—that is, for the masses, as a whole, whether organized or unorganized. The trades union is the only successful attempt to give voice to the "voiceless masses." In every trade, in every community where trades unions exist they are recognized as the spokesmen of the workers and in fact of all except the employing and the idle rich classes. None concedes this more promptly than the unorganized themselves, who from ignorance or adverse environment may not yet be able to join the ranks of the organized workers, but they look to that protector of their rights as wage-workers and are glad to be represented by their more advanced fellow workers.

The public itself does not seriously question that the trades unions speak for all labor and hence for the masses.

It must be remembered that the trades union, while not a trust, is just as inevitable and logical a development as the trust itself. The trades union finds its greatest development under the same economic conditions which produce the trust—that is, the introduction of machinery, the subdivision of industry, the adoption of vast and complicated systems of production which obliterate the individuality of the worker and thus force him into an association, but not a trust, with his fellows in order that collectively they may protect their rights as wage-workers and as citizens and also guard the interests of all workers.

Let me reiterate most emphatically here and now that the trades union is not and from its very nature cannot be a trust. It is sometimes derisively called a trust by those who expose their own ignorance of economic first principles in making such a statement.

The trades union is the voluntary association of the many for the benefit of all the community. The trust is the voluntary association of the few for their own benefit. The trades union puts no limit upon its membership, except that of skill and character. It welcomes every wage-worker. In fact, its strength and influence rest in its universal adoption by the wage-workers as the permanent and potent method of voicing their needs. Were every wage-worker in the country a member of organized labor still would there be no labor trust.

Trusts consist of organizations for the control of the products of labor. Laborers have not a product for sale. They possess their labor power—that is, their power to produce. Certainly there cannot be a trust in anything that has not been produced; hence for this, if for no other potent reason, it is economically unsound as well as it is untrue to designate organizations of labor as trusts.

The trades union, through association, makes production more effective; but, unlike the trust, it does not seek a monopoly of the benefits for the few. The trades union ever seeks to distribute the benefits of modern methods of production among the many. It sets an example that rust promoters may well follow.

It is only fair to say that the greatest and most enlightened combinations of capital in industry have not seriously questioned the right, and, indeed, the advisability of organization among employees. There are economy of time and power and means of placing responsibility in "collective bargaining" with employees which bring the best results for the benefit of all.

Organized labor has less difficulty in dealing with large firms and corporations today than with many individual employers or small firms.

We have recently seen examples of the bitter antagonism to labor by certain small employers, whose ideas of industry seem to be mediaeval rather than modern.

The workers of the country have pretty thoroughly mastered the broad economic truth that organiza-

tion is the watchword of modern industry. Labor concedes the right of organization among employers. It is perfectly willing to deal with such associations, provided its own rights are not denied or invaded—to put it more strongly, provided its rights are recognized and conceded.

Wage-workers, speaking for themselves and the masses, are certain that they in their capacity as producers will be able to protect their rights and interests. The progress they have made thus far justifies this confidence. As to the future, the workers are alert to the dangers which beset them. Owing to the logical basis on which the trades union is grounded it can and will adapt its course to every changing condition which affects its existence and progress. Intelligent organized labor constantly urges its rightful demands on modern society.

The work of organization will go on with increasing vigor each year until every worker, skilled and unskilled, is a member of his organization and educated to an understanding of his rights, both civic and economic, and how to lawfully protect them."

## SACRED HATS VS. MEN.

A maker of hats in Danbury, Conn., whose hats were boycotted by the labor union, has won a decision from the Supreme Court permitting him to sue the union and its members for three times the amount of the loss they caused him.

This is under the Sherman anti-trust law, which was passed to worry the trust octopus. Perhaps the law-makers never imagined that it would swing around and hit a labor union, and then again perhaps the trust lawyers in the lobby and committee rooms knew how the thing would work.

The Supreme Court justices, however, are rare legal dentists. Sometimes a law is brought to them which has no teeth at all, and they fit it out with a fine set of false teeth; while another law, which has a double set of teeth all around, with tusks at each corner, gets most of them nicely pulled.

In this case the sacred hat trade had been attacked, and the lower courts decided that the law could not protect it. The Supreme Court saw at once, however, that hats formed one of the pillars of society, and their protection was imperative.

Another case was that of an engineer discharged by a railroad because he was a union man. The Erdman law provided that the railroad company could not be fined for doing this. It was fined by the lower court, but the Supreme Court pulled all the teeth out of this law in short order. A union man is merely a human being and not a hat, and the corporations may discharge him and blacklist him as much as they like. You can boycott a man, but you cannot boycott a hat. You can blacklist a man, but you cannot blacklist a hat.

When you put on your derby hat made in Danbury, Conn., handle it gently, because it is a holy emblem of the rights of property. The rights of hats, according to the courts, are higher than the rights of man. There has been no such significant verdict since the Dred Scott decision, which declared that a human being, when he was black, was as much property as a walking stick. That decision caused the Civil War.

This decision should not cause a war, but it should bring about a revolution in our constitutional

methods. The constitution has not been amended for more than thirty years and it should be amended now. If Congress is not to be put above the court, the people should be put above the court and should be able to decide constitutional questions finally by referendum vote.—*St. Louis Star-Chronicle.*

## HOW TO MAKE A WEAK UNION.

Send your dues in by a brother.

Speak evil of your union whenever there is an opportunity.

Threaten to leave your union or disobey its laws if it doesn't do just as you would have it.

Never attend meetings except when there is no other place to go or to save a fine.

Be sure to tell everyone you meet that you oppose the action of your union.

When you have a personal spite at a brother save up your wrath till meeting night, then tell him what you think of him.



## GO WHERE THE CROWDS GO!

*The Outing Event of the Season*

**GRAND FAMILY EXCURSION & PICNIC**

tendered to

**Newspaper Employes of San Francisco and Oakland Dailies**

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**FAIRFAX PARK (Marin County) SUNDAY, MAY 3, 1908**

Excellent Music, High Class Vaudeville, Games and Dancing.

**ADMISSION TO PARK 25c Children Free**  
Boats leave Sausalito Ferry: 9:15; 10:15-45; 11:45; 12:45; 1:45; 2:45

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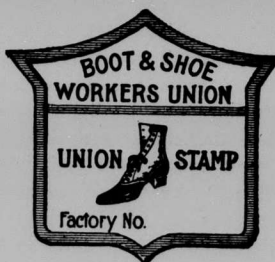
Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon, April 19th

**MATINEE EVERY DAY.**

**ADVANCED VAUDEVILLE.**

FLO IRWIN AND CO. in Mrs. Peckham's Carouse; CLIFF GORDON; MARIE FLORENCE; COLE AND RAGS; BANKS BREAZEALE DUO; THREE LEIGHTONS; ORTH AND FERN; NEW ORPHEUM MOTION PICTURES and last week and tremendous hit of THE EMPIRE CITY QUARTETTE.

Evening Prices—10, 25, 50, 75c. Box Seats, \$1.00. Matinee Prices (Except Sundays and Holidays) 10, 25, 50c.



## Union Members, Be Consistent Buy Shoes Bearing the Union Stamp

Union Stamp Shoes for Men, Women and Children can be had if you insist. If you don't insist you are actually an employer of Convict, Unfair and Citizens' Alliance Labor.

The Union Stamp stands for Arbitration, Peace and Liberty in the Shoe Trade. Shoes without the Stamp stand for Convict, Unfair, Non-Union and Alliance Labor, supported by fraud and slander.

## Boot and Shoe Workers' Union

246 SUMMER STREET.

BOSTON, MASS.



## NOT MUCH LEFT TO US.

Between the constitution, the Sherman Act and the decisions that certain performances are illegal, says the *Railroad Trainman*, the Supreme Court of the United States has taken away almost every right that has been conferred by congressional enactment or has been enjoyed because it was thought proper and just. But the highest tribunal has decreed otherwise and we know that there is no redress for injury or death as was contemplated under the liability bill, that a corporation or an individual can discharge at will; that employees dare not advise their fellows that certain goods are manufactured under unfair conditions, for each question is repugnant to the constitution or in violation of the Sherman Act.

When these "rights" are taken away there is not so much remaining of the means whereby workingmen have been afforded a certain degree of protection in employment. It is only fair to say that the great American boycott is still standing pat, despite the fact that it is often denounced in terrible terms by gentlemen of the party not believing in our tariff principles.

Therefore it behooves every employe to remember that he cannot look to the liability law for relief; that he cannot question the right of his employer to discharge him without reason, and that if he knows there are certain goods manufactured under unfair conditions he must keep the information to himself or be adjudged guilty of acting to restrain trade. These are the "rights" of our citizenship as construed by the court of last resort.

The Supreme Court of the District of Columbia started the work, when in December, 1907, it declared the boycott illegal and granted an injunction against the American Federation of Labor, restraining it from including the Buck Stove and Range Company, of St. Louis, in the "we do not patronize" list of the *Federationist*.

The Supreme Court of the United States, followed with its decision against the employers' liability law, giving enough reasons for its annulment to put it out of business several times.

The Supreme Court then handed down another defense of the constitution by deciding that an employer has a perfect right to discharge an employe if he belongs to a labor organization. It was declared a narrow ruling by certain justices, but when it is remembered that an employer can discharge an employe without reason of any kind and that the only right he has to his job is because the employer needs him more than he does some one else, the decision of the Supreme Court can hardly be classed as extraordinary or even narrow.

If the employer does not want a man that is sufficient legal reason for his dismissal. The God given privileges of our constitution permit the employe to work or quit and likewise confer the equal privilege on the employer to employ or discharge. This is equality in the highest degree according to legal lore, and, so, why get fussy over something we all know and admit. It is a question we cannot get around, try as we may, without tying up the right to quit in the denial of the right to dismiss. The writer does not regard this decision as so much of a hit at labor as the others are. The principle is different.

The latest, up to date, decision declared against the boycott as in restraint of trade and a criminal conspiracy. Chief Justice Fuller delivered the opinion, which was unanimous this time, and in part said:

"Although some of the means whereby the interstate traffic was to be destroyed were acts within a State and some of them were in themselves, as a part of their obvious purpose and effect, beyond the scope of Federal authority, still, as we have seen, the acts must be considered as a whole, and the plan is open to condemnation, notwithstanding a negligible amount of intrastate business might be affected in carrying it out.

"If the purposes of the combination were, as alleged, to prevent any interstate transportation at all, the fact that the means operated at one end before physical transportation commenced at the other

end after the physical transportation ended was immaterial. The act made no distinction between classes. It provided that 'every' contract, combination or conspiracy in restraint of trade was illegal."

It is true that the law so reads, but it appears peculiar that a small union is the largest game the law can work on successfully. If this Hatters' Union, against which this ruling was given, were a corporation with millions, protected by tariff and other "rights," the law would have its own troubles in getting up to the dignity of a decision of this character.

In marked contrast to the decisions against the working people there were two decrees in favor of the railroads that will be far reaching in other court decisions and will doubtless settle many propositions of a similar nature in like manner.

The Supreme Court of Pennsylvania declared the two-cent fare law unconstitutional, and the Federal District Court at Kansas City found null and void the Missouri law prohibiting the removal of suits against railroads from State to Federal Courts. These decisions were against laws that purposed to put railways under the control of the State laws. The railroads fought themselves out of the reach of this legislation, and these decisions have been quoted as the "end of legislative debauch." This means that legislatures must realize the folly of attempting to control the interstate railroads. The National government cannot do much with them, and, therefore, they will be free agents, for, in the conflict between State and National rights, there is not much doing in the restrictive way that the railroads do not want.

But when it comes to applying the law to labor there is a marked difference. Both State and National jurists have little difficulty in locating the weak point in the legal armor belt, and with one good shot in the name of the constitution or the Sherman Act down go the defenses carefully built by the representatives of the greatest living democracy.

The wonder of it all is that the State Legislatures that have dared to enact regulatory measures have not been put out of business under one cause or the other, for surely they are amenable to both the constitution and the Sherman Act.

## EIGHT-HOUR WORKDAY SURE TO COME.

Soon or late, however, some time, by cordiality and concession or by force, by amity and argument or by the resistless march of public opinion, the men who work for wages in this country in all trades are to be blessed with an eight-hour day.

The progress toward this end has been slow, but steadfast. Trade by trade obtains it. The last, effort and the latest success has been that of the job printers.

Years ago many laborers worked 12 hours of the 24. Not so far in the past many mechanics in the skilled trades worked ten hours. Some of these have cut their time to nine and now hope for eight.

The end is absolute. Before long all of us who work with our hands will have the eight-hour day, because the irresistible trend, as moves the glacier, slow but inevitable, sets that way.

Then will come the full realization of that hope of labor voiced in the motto: "Eight hours for work, eight hours for sleep, eight hours for what you will."—*St. Louis Times*.

Do you ever stop to think who it is that is opposing the label? Is it those who have been the friends and supporters of the unions, or is it those who have spent their money and their time in the endeavor to defeat the purposes of the movement? Is child labor found in those establishments which use the label? Take these things into consideration, and then when you make your next purchase be sure and demand the label.—*Exchange*.

Charles W. Bernhardt, Typographical Union, Atlanta, Ga., is a candidate for the Legislature of that State and has the indorsement of organized labor.

## Money to Invest--Where?

Thousands are now considering the question. Unusual caution is necessary. Have you tried

**Pacific States Savings and Loan Co.**  
569 California Street

Hundreds are investigating. We have clients all over the coast and new ones coming in daily, and we invite you to call and investigate its Installment Limited Payment Deposit Certificate. Six Dollars installment monthly payment for 120 months secures \$1000.00.

**PIANOS, ORGANS AND MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS** bearing this label are PERFECT. They are made by competent mechanics having served



an apprenticeship of NOT LESS than THREE YEARS.

THEY COST NO MORE THAN OTHERS. If you desire the best, ask for this Label.



This is the only genuine Label of the United Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers of North America, affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

GENERAL OFFICE

62 East Fourth Street, New York City  
Beware of Imitation and Fraudulent Labels.

SATURDAY EVENING POST IS UNFAIR  
DON'T BUY IT! DON'T READ IT!

**Germea**  
FOR  
**BREAKFAST**

The Johnson-Locke Merc. Co., Agents  
San Francisco

**Fredericksburg**  
BEST  
BOTTLE BEER.

SOLD BY 2,000 DEALERS WHY?



### DIRECTORY OF LABOR UNIONS.

**Labor Council**—Meets every Friday at 8 p. m., at 316 Fourteenth street. Secretary's office and headquarters, San Francisco Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth street. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets at headquarters every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Organizing Committee meets at headquarters on first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Label Committee meets at headquarters every Friday at 7 p. m. Law and Legislative Committee meets every Friday evening at 7:30 o'clock, at headquarters. Headquarters' telephone, Marke' 2853.

**Baggage Messengers**—Meet 2d Mondays, 92 Stuart.

**Bakers**, No. 24—Meet at headquarters, 1st and 3d Saturdays, 1791 Mission.

**Bakery Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Bakers (Cracker)**, No. 125—2d and 4th Saturdays, Eintracht Hall, 12th nr. Folsom.

**Bakers (Pie)**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Mission Turner Hall, 18th and Valencia.

**Barbers**—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, at 925 Golden Gate ave; headqrs., room 408.

**Barber Shop Porters and Bath House Employees**—2d Wednesdays, Fourth ave. and Clement.

**Bartenders**, No. 41—Meet Mondays, 990 McAllister. P. L. Hoff, Secy.

**Bay and River Steamboatmen**—Hdqrs., 51 Stuart.

**Blacksmiths (Ship and Machine)**, No. 163—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple, 316 4th.

**Blacksmiths' Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boiler Makers**, No. 205—Meet Tuesdays, 1180 Kentucky.

**Boilermakers' No. 25**—Meets 2nd and 4th Fridays. Roesch Hall, 15th and Mission.

**Bookbinders**, No. 31—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Boot and Shoe Cutters**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, 8:30 p. m., Moseback's Hall.

**Boot and Shoe Workers**, No. 216—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, Mangel's Hall, 24th and Folsom.

**Bootblacks**—1st and 3d Sundays, 1520 Stockton.

**Brewery Workmen**, No. 7—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays at headquarters, 260 Noe.

**Beer Drivers**, No. 227—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 2d and 4th Thursdays.

**Beer Bottlers**, No. 293—Headquarters, 260 Noe; meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters.

**Broom Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, 2025 Howard street.

**Box Makers and Sawyers**, 2d and 4th Thursdays, Bent's Hall, 22d and Folsom.

**Butchers**—Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 306 14th.

**Boat Builders**—1st and 3d Thursdays, St. Helen Hall, Fifteenth and Market.

**Bottle Caners**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Council Hall.

**Carriage and Wagon Workers**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cigar Makers**—Headquarters, 316 14th; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cloak Makers**—Headquarters 1517A Golden Gate ave., meet 2d and 4th Tuesday, 1638 Eddy.

**Cloth, Hat and Cap Makers**, No. 9—D. J. Grace, 33 Bright street, Station L.

**Cloth Casket Workers**—Meet 2d Mondays, Polito Hall, 16th and Dolores.

**Cemetery Employees**—1st and 3d Wednesdays, Wolf's Hall, Ocean View.

**Commercial Telegraphers**—A. W. Copp, Sec'y, 1634 West Seventh St., Oakland.

**Cooks' Helpers**—Headquarters, 922 O'Farrell—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at headquarters.

**Coopers (Machine)**—Meets 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Coopers**, No. 65—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Cooks**, No. 44—Meet Thursdays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Drug Clerks**, No. 472—Meet Fridays at 9 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Electrical Workers**, No. 537—Meet Mondays at 15th and Mission; Headquarters, rm. 9, 15th and Mission.

**Freight Handlers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 14th and Church; Headquarters, 6 Bluxome.

**Garment Workers**, No. 131—Headquarters, 6 Waller; meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Garment Cutters**—Twin Peaks Hall, 1st and 3d Wednesday.

**Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters**—Meet Saturday, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Glass Bottle Blowers**—Meet 2d and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Grocery Clerks**—Meet every Thursday, 9 p. m., 1422 Steiner.

**Hackmen**—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays McNamara Hall, 14th bet. Church and Sanchez.

**Horseshoers**—Meet 2d and 4th Thursdays, 182 Church.

**Hatters**—C. Davis, Secy., 1178 Market.

**Ice Wagon Drivers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 20th and Guerrero.

**Janitors**—Meet 1st Sunday, 3d Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Laundry Wagon Drivers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Van Ness Hall, 222 Van Ness Ave.

**Leather Workers on Horse Goods**—1st and 3d Thursdays, 677 McAllister.

**Machinists** No. 68—Headquarters, 228 Oak; meet Wednesdays.

**Machinists' Auxiliary**, Golden West Lodge, No. 1—L. R. Hooper, Secy., 251 Arkansas.

**Machine Hands**—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Mallers**—Secretary, F. Barbrack, 1741 Blake St., Berkeley.

**Molders**, No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 516 14th.

**Molders Auxiliary**—Meet 2d and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Metal Polishers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, 2520 Howard.

**Milkers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays at headquarters, Helvetia Hall, 3964 Mission.

**Milk Wagon Drivers**—Meet every Wednesday, 417 Haight.

**Musicians**—Headquarters, 68 Haight.

**Newspaper Mailers**—Eintracht Hall, Twelfth St., 4th Monday.

**Painters** No. 986—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Woodman's Hall, 17th bet. Mission and Valencia.

**Pavers**, No. 18—Meet 1st Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Paste Makers**—Meet 1st and 3d Sunday, 441 Broadway.

**Post Office Clerks**—1st Tuesdays, Polito Hall, 16th bet. Dolores and Guerrero.

**Photo Engravers** No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays, at 12 m., in Labor Temple.

**Picture Frame Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

**Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers**—Headquarters, 56 Mission; meet Thursdays, Firemen's Hall, Stuart Street.

**Printing Pressmen**, No. 24—Meet 2d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; Chas. Radebold, Business Agent, 186 Erie St.

**Pattern Makers**—Meet alternate Saturdays, Pattern Makers' Hall, 3134 Twenty-first.

**Press Feeders and Assistants**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 186 Erie St.

**Rammermen**—1st Tuesday, Labor Temple, 316 14th.

**Retail Clerks**, No. 432—Meets Tuesdays, 8 p. m., at headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Shoe Clerks**, No. 410—Meet Mondays, 8 p. m., headquarters, 1422 Steiner.

**Retail Delivery Drivers**—Meet at headquarters, 2d and 4th Thursdays, 417 Haight.

**Stationary Firemen**—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Fitters and Helpers**—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Steam Laundry Workers**—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Employees**, Division No. 205—Meet 2nd and 4th Monday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th; headquarters, 316 14th.

**Street Railway Construction Workers**—Meet every Thursday, 1133 Mission.

**Sailors' Union of the Pacific**—Meet Mondays, 44 East.

**Stereotypers and Electrotypers**—Meet 3d Monday, 91 Stuart.

**Ship Drillers**—Meet 2d and 4th Fridays, 22d and Folsom.

**Ship Joiners**—Meet 2d and 4th Sundays, 14 Folsom; headquarters, 10 Folsom.

**Ship Painters**, No. 986—Headqrs. 924 Natoma.

**Sail Makers**—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Bottlers**—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Soda and Mineral Water Drivers**—R. E. Franklin, 649 Castro.

**Sugar Workers**—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesday and 2nd Sunday, 316 Fourteenth.

**Soap, Soda and Candle Workers**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Stable Employees**—Meet 2d and 4th Wednesdays, Church and Market, Union Hall.

**Tanners**—Meet Wednesdays, 24th and Potrero ave.

**Tailors (Journeymen)**, No. 2—Meet 1st and 3d Mondays, Labor Council Hall, 316 14th.

**Teamsters**—Headquarters, 536 Bryant—Meet Thursday.

**Telephone Operators**—Meet 1st and 3d Fridays, Labor Temple, 316 Fourteenth.

**Theatrical Stage Employees**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.

**Typographical**, No. 21—Headquarters, 312 14th.

**Will J. French**, Secy.; meet last Sunday of month, 316 14th.

**Upholsterers**—Tuesday, 1675 Market.

**Undertakers**—Meet 1st and 3d Tuesdays, 2666 Mission.

**Waiters**, No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 8:30 p. m., at headquarters, 590 Eddy.

**Waitresses**, No. 48—Meet Mondays, at headquarters, Jefferson Square Hall, Golden Gate Ave., bet. Octavia and Laguna Sts.

**Web Pressmen**—4th Mondays, Labor Temple, 316 14th st.

**Water Workers**, No. 12,306—Meet 1st and 3d Wednesdays at Lily Hall, 135 Gough.

### FAIR DAIRIES.

The Milkers' Union, No. 8861, announces that the following dairies are conforming to the regulations of the union respecting hours and wages and also use the label of the Milkers' Union:

Central Milk Company, Twenty-first and Folsom streets.

J. A. Christen & Sons, 1427 Valencia street.

Charles Dias, Wayland and Hamilton streets.

Mrs. T. Emhoff, Portland Dairy, 325 Hanover street.

John Finnegan, Morning Star Dairy, 140 Ney street.

Nick Hansen, California Dairy, 617 Amazon avenue.

People's Creamery, Throld & Wing, 3776 Twenty-fourth street.

C. M. Johnson, 1278 Hampshire street.

New Boss Dairy, Jos. Kensel, Six Mile House.

Green Valley Dairy, John Linnehan, 703 Vienna street.

Mt. Hamilton Dairy, Frank Marty, 901 Silver avenue.

Mission Creamery, John Moran, 2817 Mission street.

People's Dairy, Martin Johnson, San Bruno road.

A fac simile of the label appears in the advertising columns of the LABOR CLARION.

### OFFICES FOR UNIONS TO LET.

Three rooms, suitable for Business Agents' offices, for rent, singly or en suite; adjoining Labor Temple. Apply J. W. Bonney, Fourteenth and Mission.

### LABOR'S TRADE MARK.

The Union Label—what does it mean? This is a question often asked, and it receives a variety of answers. In order, therefore, to get it properly before the public it becomes necessary to make application of the principle involved in its use in other directions than from the standpoint of the Union man.

Churches organize, adopt names and creeds of faith and refuse to tolerate any infringement upon their right to worship according to their standard of faith and practice. This the Union Label does for the Union workmen.

Clubs and associations adopt insignia of recognition to prevent fraud and imposition. This is the mission of the Union Label.

Firms and corporations have distinguishing marks which they jealously guard and protect. So does the organized worker guard and protect the Union Label.

Authors and writers secure copyrights as a shield from plagiarism of the products of their brain and pen. The Union workman uses the Label as a shield for the product of his labor and brawn.

Inventions secure letters patent to prevent infringement upon their rights. The Union Label serves the same purpose for organized labor.

The manufacturer places his trade-mark on the products of his shop or factory. The Label performs the same service for the worker who brings forth these products.

It therefore seems plain that the same law which steps in and protects those whose interests lie in these various arteries of trade and commerce should step in and protect the worker in the use of his distinguishing mark.

But the Label means even more than this. To the Union man it means loyalty and fidelity, compact organization, brotherly love and consideration, fealty to organization, help in time of distress. To the public it means honest work well performed by skilled labor, the best of material fitly joined together by grown up men and women at living wages. It means an honest day's work for an honest day's pay.

"Self preservation is the first law of nature," and it is upon this idea that the workingman has acted in organizing and protecting his organization with his trade-mark—the Union Label.

The thoughts have been on the positive side of the question involved. There is a negative side, however, which presents a dark and repulsive picture, which will be considered in a future issue of this department.

Suffice it to say for the present if it is right to protect the employer it is equally right to protect the employe. By organized labor nothing more than this is asked. To organized labor nothing less will satisfy.—*Earl V. Hagood in Atlanta Constitution.*

The Cigarmakers' International Union at its last convention in Philadelphia voted to erect a home for its indigent and sick members, and the time is now arriving when the committee selected will visit those points that have propositions to make to secure such a huge undertaking. San Antonio, Texas, will probably be the city selected, if the proper exertions are made, as the site for the national home for the widows, orphans and invalid members of the Cigarmakers' Union. The building, when constructed, will cost about \$400,000. For many years a fund for this purpose has been collected, and it was recently augmented by the gift of \$75,000 willed to the union by a friend of the movement.

The brewers in St. Louis have decided that in order to settle the controversy with their 3500 striking workmen they will have to release the men they have employed since the strike began about two weeks ago. The union men met with the brewers in a joint conference last week and terms of new contracts were discussed. Non-unionists were let out and the strictly closed shop prevails.



## LIST OF UNION OFFICES.



## ALLIED PRINTING TRADES COUNCIL.

- \*Linotype machines.  
†Monotype machines.  
‡Simplex machines.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(37) Altwater Printing Co., 2565 Mission.  
(52) American Printing Co., 365 McAllister.  
(164) Antique Printing Co., 55 Second.  
(79) Arrow Printing Co., 2325 California.  
(1) Art Printery, The, 1208 Golden Gate Ave.  
(172) Automatic Printing Company, 410 Sacramento  
(48) Baldwin-Rooney Printing Co., 166-168 Valencia.  
(7) \*Barry, Jas. H. Co., 212 Leavenworth.  
(16) Bartow, J. S., 906 Harrison.  
(82) Baumann Printing Co., 120 Church.  
(73) \*Belcher & Phillips, 1617 Mission.  
(6) Benson, Charles W., 425 Berry.  
(139) Bien, San Francisco (Danish-Norwegian), 643 Stevenson.  
(89) Boehme & Meckready, 513½ Octavia.  
(99) Bolte & Braden, 50 Main.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(166) Brower-Morse Co., 136 Fern avenue.  
(93) Brown & Power, 418 Sansome.  
(3) \*Brunt, Walter N. Co., 391 Jessie, at Fifth.  
(4) Buckley & Curtin, 38 Mint Ave.  
(175) Budd Printer, 758 Howard.  
(8) \*Bulletin, The, 767 Market.  
(10) \*Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Battery and Commercial.  
(11) \*Call, The, Third and Market.  
(71) Canessa Printing Co., 535 Washington.  
(90) †Carlisle & Co., 1130 Mission.  
(146) Collett Bros., 1902 Sutter.  
(39) Collins, C. J., 3358 Twenty-second.  
(97) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(9) Cooper, F. J., Adv. Agcy, Brady & W. Mission.  
(40) \*Chronicle, The, Market and Kearny.  
(41) Coast Seamen's Journal, 44-46 East.  
(142) \*Crockett, H. S. Co., 230-240 Brannan.  
(25) \*Daily News, Ninth, near Folsom.  
(160) Davis, H. C., 2712 Mission.  
(157) Davis, H. L., 1552 Eddy.  
(12) Dettner Press, 451 Bush.  
(179) Donaldson, W., 615 Battery.  
(46) Eastman & Co., 2792 Pine.  
(54) Elite Printing Co., 897 Valencia.  
(173) Empire Advertising Co., Bay and Taylor.  
(62) Eureka Press, Inc., 245 Minna.  
(42) \*Examiner, The, Folsom and Spear.  
(178) Faist, Charles G., 1437 O'Farrell.  
(53) Foster & Ten Bosch, 57-59 Clementina.  
(101) Francis-Valentine Co., 284 Thirteenth.  
(180) Frank Printing Co., 1353 Post.  
(78) Gabriel-Meyerfeld Co., Battery and Sacramento.  
(121) \*German Demokrat, 51 Third.  
(75) Gille Co., 2257 Mission.  
(56) \*Gilmartin & Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(17) Golden State Printing Co., 1842 Sutter.  
(14) Goldwin & Slyter, 184-186 Erie.  
(122) Guedet Printing Co., 131 Falcon Avenue.  
(127) \*Halle & Scott, 68 Fremont.  
(36) Hanak Hargens Co., 426 Fulton.  
(158) \*Hanson Printing Co., 259 Natoma.  
(150) \*Helvetia Printing Co., 330 Jackson.  
(19) \*Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C. Co., 725 Folsom.  
(182) International Press, 568 Capp.  
(66) Jalumstein Printing Co., 514 Turk.  
(98) Janssen Printing Co., 1646 Howard.  
(124) Johnson & Twilley, 1272 Folsom.  
(176) Kohlberg-Cassina Co., 967 Golden Gate Ave.  
(21) Labor Clarion, 316 Fourteenth.  
(111) Lafontaine, J. R., 402 Dupont.  
(67) Lane & Stapleton, 347 Clay.  
(50) Latham & Waterman, 510 Clay.  
(141) \*La Voce del Popolo, 641 Stevenson.  
(57) \*Leader, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(118) Livingston, L., 640 Commercial.  
(108) Levison Printing Co., 1540 California.  
(45) Liss, H. C., 500 Utah.  
(44) Lynch & Hurley, 130 Van Ness Ave.  
(102) Mackey & McMahon, 1731 Mission.  
(174) Marshall Press, 32 Grove.  
(23) Majestic Press, 434 Octavia.  
(135) Mayer Printing Co., 29 Henry.  
(22) Mitchell, John J., 52 Second.  
(58) Monahan, John, 311 Battery.  
(24) Morris, H. C. Co., 537 Front.  
(159) McCracken Printing Co., 806 Laguna.  
(55) McNeil Bros., 788 McAllister.  
(91) McNicoll, John R., 532 Commercial.  
(65) \*Murdock Press, The, 68 Fremont.  
(115) \*Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) \*Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(43) Nevin, C. W. Co., 916 Howard.  
(86) O. K. Printing Co., 2299 Bush.  
(144) Organized Labor, 212 Leavenworth.  
(59) Pacific Heights Printery, 2484 Sacramento.  
(81) \*Pernau Publishing Co., 423 Hayes.  
(70) \*†Phillips & Van Orden, 1617 Mission.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(168) Polyglot Press, 732 Broadway.  
(60) \*Post, The Evening, 992 Valencia.  
(109) Primo Press, 67 First.  
(143) Progress Printing Co., 1004 Devisadero.  
(64) Richmond Banner, The, 320 Sixth Ave.  
(61) \*Recorder, The, 643 Stevenson.  
(26) \*Roesch Co., Louis, Fifteenth and Mission.  
(151) Rossi, S. J., 315 Union.  
(83) Samuel, Wm., 16 Larkin.  
(30) Sanders Printing Co., 2631 Clay.  
(145) †San Francisco Newspaper Union, 818 Mission.  
(84) †San Rafael Independent, San Rafael, Cal.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(125) \*Shanley Co., The, 6 Ritch.  
(13) \*Shannon-Conmy Printing Co., 509 Clay.  
(152) South City Printing Co., South San Francisco.  
(31) Springer & Co., 1039 Market.  
(28) \*Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(29) Standard Printing Co., 1511 Geary.  
(88) Stewart Printing Co., 480 Turk.  
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co., 1118 Turk.  
(74) Stoll, H. F. Co., 227 Bush.  
(63) Telegraph Press, 66 Turk.

- (149) Terry Printing Co., 2488 Mission.  
(96) Townes-Meals Co., 1411 Post.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(177) United Presbyterian Press, 1074 Guerrero.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(33) \*Van Cott, W. S., 1561 Post.  
(35) Wale Printing Co., Fillmore and Bush.  
(161) Western Press, Inc., 3211 Sixteenth.  
(34) Williams, Jos., 1215 Turk.  
(112) Wolff, Louis A., 64 Elgin Park.

## BOOKBINDERS.

- (2) Abbott, F. H., 545-547 Mission.  
(116) Althof & Bahls, 330 Jackson.  
(128) Barry, Ed., 508 Commercial.  
(104) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(93) Brown & Power Co., 418 Sansome.  
(142) Crocker Co., H. S., 230-240 Brannan.  
(56) Gilmartin Co., Ecker and Stevenson.  
(19) Hicks-Judd Co., 270-284 Valencia.  
(47) Hughes, E. C., 725 Folsom.  
(100) Kitchen, Jno. & Co., 67 First.  
(130) McIntyre, Jno. B., 1165 Howard.  
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co., 1132 Mission.  
(169) Mayle & Osterloh, 292 Gough.  
(115) Mysell-Rollins Co., 22 Clay.  
(105) Neal Publishing Co., 66 Fremont.  
(110) Phillips, Wm., 712 Sansome.  
(154) Schwabacher-Frey Co., Folsom, near Second.  
(47) Slater, J. A., 725 Folsom.  
(28) Stanley-Taylor Co., 554 Bryant.  
(132) Thumler & Rutherford, 721-723 Larkin.  
(163) Union Lithograph Co., 741 Harrison.  
(171) Upham, Isaac Co., Seventeenth and Folsom.  
(85) Upton Bros. & Delzelle, 115 Welch.  
(133) Webster, Fred., 1250 Hayes.

## PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (27) Bingley, L. B., 1076 Howard.  
(31) Britton & Rey, 215 Bay.  
(37) Brown, Wm. Engraving Co., 365 McAllister.  
(36) California Photo Engraving Co., 141 Valencia.  
(30) Calkins Newspaper Syndicate, Commercial and Battery.  
(29) Commercial Art Co., Brady and West Mission.  
(28) Phoenix Photo-Engraving Co., 325 Eighth, Oakland.  
(44) Sierra Engraving Co., 560 Ninth, Oakland.  
(32) Tibbitts, H. C., 1590 Geary.  
(38) Western Process Engraving Co., 369 Natoma.

## ELECTROTYPERS AND STEREOTYPERS.

- Hoffschneider Bros., Brady and West Mission.

## MAILERS.

- Rightway Mailing Agency, 391 Jessie.

NOTE.—The office of the Allied Printing Trades Council of San Francisco is located at 312 Fourteenth street. Business Agent George A. Tracy and Secretary W. C. Booth may be addressed as above.

## INGERSOLL'S GOLDEN PLEA.

I do not know what inventions are in the brain of the future; I do not know what garments of glory may be woven for the world in the loom of the great ocean of discovery; I do not know what science will do for us. I do know that science did just take a handful of sand and make the telescope, and with it read the starry leaves of heaven; I know that science took the thunder bolts from the hands of Jupiter, and now the electric spark, freighted with thought and love, flashes under the waves of the sea; I know that science stole a tear from the cheek of unpaid labor, converted it into steam, and created a giant that turns with tireless arms the countless wheels of toil; I know that science broke the chains from the human limb and gave us instead the forces of nature for our slaves; I know that we make the attraction of gravitation work for us; we have made the lightnings our messengers; we have taken advantage of fire and flames and wind and sea; these slaves have no backs to be whipped; they have no children to be sold, no cradles to be violated; I know that science has given us better pictures and better books; I know it has given us better wives and better husbands and more beautiful children; I know it has enriched a thousand-fold our lives; and for that reason I am in favor of intellectual liberty.—Robert Ingersoll.

FAIR OR UNFAIR. WHICH?  
SHEERIN'S LAUNDRY

was the first and only bundle work laundry that signed the schedule to employ union help when first presented last April and still employs them. Leave bundles at any of his several hundred branches located in barbe: shops and cigar stands in all parts of the city. Good union men boost Sheerin's Laundry. \*\*\*

An order has been issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad to discharge all the foreign workmen and to employ in their stead only native American or naturalized citizens.

It is related of the great Abernethy that one day a very voluble lady took her daughter, who was ill, to see him. "Which of you two wants to consult me?" said Abernethy. "My daughter," replied the older woman. Abernethy then put a question to the girl. Before she had a chance to reply her mother began a long story. Abernethy told her to be quiet, and repeated his question to the girl. A second time the woman began a story, and a second time he told her to be quiet, then she interrupted him a third time. "Put your tongue out," he said to the mother. "But there's nothing the matter with me," she exclaimed. "Never mind, put your tongue out," he commanded. Thoroughly overawed, the woman obeyed. "Now keep it out," said Abernethy, and he proceeded to examine the girl.—*Argonaut*.

Gladstone, a Jamaican negro, was assistant to a district physician in the Canal Zone, and, being rather poor in his Latin, the bottles had been numbered for his benefit. One day a Spanish laborer came in for medicine, and the doctor told his worthy assistant to give him two pills out of number six. After he had gone the doctor asked: "Gladstone, did you give the man a dose of number six?" "Oh, no, sah, doctor; numbah six war finished, so I just give him one pill out of numbah foah and one out of numbah two."—*Argonaut*.

Tommy—Do you believe it is fortunate to be the seventh son? Mickey—Naw! I'm the seventh son. Tommy—But the fortune-tellers say the seventh son has all kinds of luck handed down to him. Mickey—Huh! All I have handed down to me is me six brothers' old clothes.—*Chicago News*.

A youthful witness appeared before a British judge who is an ardent golfer. His lordship, fixing his eye on the boy, inquired: "My boy, do you know the nature of an oath?" The reply was somewhat disconcerting: "Yes, my lord, I am your lordship's caddy."—*Ex*.

Miss Rattle—Yes, that's a photo of my maiden aunt. Perhaps you saw her name in the papers last winter. She frightened away a burglar. Mrs. Winkler (closely inspecting the portrait)—Did she? Well, I don't wonder at it.—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Nell—He doesn't know anything about the little niceties of paying attention to a girl. Belle—Why, I saw him tying your shoestring. Nell—Yes; but he tied it in a double knot so it couldn't come untied again.—*Philadelphia Record*.

"Young man," said the pompous individual, "I did not always have this carriage. When I first started in life I had to walk." "You were lucky," chuckled the youth. "When I first started in life I couldn't walk."—*The Catholic News*.

"Willie, did you put your nickel in the contribution-box in Sunday-school to-day?" "No, mamma; I ast Eddy Lake, the preacher's son, if I couldn't keep it and spend it for candy, an' he gave me permission."—*Denver News*.

Angry Scot—Look here, Mr. O'Brien. I've the verra greatest respect for yer country, but ye mauna forget this: Ye can sit on a rose, and ye can sit on a shamrock, but, O mon, ye canna sit on a thistle."—*Success Magazine*.

"I want a man to do odd jobs about the house, run on errands, one that never answers back and is always ready to do my bidding." "You're looking for a husband, ma'am, not a man."—*The Jewish Ledger*.

Hyker—Bronson tells me he is taking mud baths now. Pyker—Why, I thought he was out of politics.—*Chicago Daily News*.

"I did not see you in church last Sunday." "I do not doubt it. I took up the collection."—*Bohemian*.



**THE CRY OF A NON-UNIONIST.**

I am a first-class mechanic, but God help me if I have to join a labor union in order to provide for myself and family.—Non-unionist.

Mr. Non-Union Man, let us assume you are a first-class mechanic. Is it such a disgraceful thing to join a union that adds to the strength and self-respect of all those that join? Perhaps you know that when a union which makes the United States was formed there were some who talked as you do.

Some of the original States were inclined to say, "God help us if we have to join a union." But they did join the union. Was it not a good thing? Haven't they all profited by it? Aren't they better off, more powerful, more self-respecting?

If you are getting a good wage that allows you to live as a man in a civilized community should live, do you know why you get that much money? You get that because of the plucky fight made by union men. And if you do not receive good wages is not that an incentive to you to join the union and reap the benefits that unions provide for the members in well-organized trades?

The trades unions give you your big wages. It is not the non-unionists that give you your good pay. If this country's mechanics consisted entirely of non-unionist workmen, of men who want all the benefit and none of the risk, you, Mr. Non-Union Man, would be getting a dollar a day, you would be discharged without notice, you would be despised by your employer, and you would have shown yourself a man without self-respect, ambition or courage.

Ignorance is at the bottom of complaining. You probably don't know the work that unions have done for you and every other man who depends upon his daily labor for his daily bread. The good wages that are paid today to the union man, and also to the non-unionist, are paid because union men's wives have suffered, watched their children go hungry while their men fought for their union rights. Self-sacrifice, courage, the spirit of manly friendship that should exist between all workers, are at the bottom of the good union mechanic's prosperity.

The non-unionist who wants big wages, but who would shirk the union dues and run away like a deserter in time of war when the strike is on, is not a man to criticise union labor. He may be weak and unfortunate. He is not admirable.

Mr. Non-Union Man, you should be proud to join a union. You should be proud to contribute your share to the funds and to the united action of workers. You should have within you that sense of loyalty, solidarity, self-respect, respect for your class and your work that makes the real union man.

The trade unions are far from perfect, but perfection is not common among human beings. The trade unions make mistakes. They are too dictatorial sometimes in power. Who is not dictatorial when powerful? The trade unions represent a determination of men to stick to one another, to work with one another, suffer with one another when necessary, and prosper with one another.

Mr. Non-Union Man, God help the man who has within him so little sympathy with his fellows that he does not gladly join them and work with them, sharing prosperity and hard times, putting the welfare of all against the selfish wants of the self-seeking one.

Very touching in the life of a non-unionist is his belief in the flattery of those that use him. He helps his own kind, and mean employers who use one workingman against another are loud in their praise and despise him. The non-union man, flat-ignorant man who has gone against his fellow workman finds comfort in the praise of the rich men who praise and despise him. The non-union man, flattered by the enemies of unionism, ought to know the

kind of reception a traitor gets in the enemy's camp. In his heart the employer despises the non-unionist whom he uses just as the general despises the soldier who sells out his country.

Workmen, stick together! What do you get out of life except a mere living and your honor as men? Is not self-respect worth more to you than the money of a man that looks down upon you as you take it? Stick together and you will reach the top. Divide and you will stay at the bottom.—Ex.

**RESPONSIBILITY FOR THE CHILD.**

Visitors at the Natural History Museum, New York, have seemingly been most impressed by the presentation of conditions injurious to child life, the exploitation of children in modern industry, the terrible effects of the tenement house sweatshop life upon the younger members of the family, and the tendencies toward juvenile delinquency, induced by lack of proper space for exercise and play.

All these have created a most intense feeling, which is but one indication of many that a profound sense of social responsibility in respect to every child is now consciously leading much of our social activity.

That social folly which sacrifices the children of the next to a fancied economic need of this generation is only matched by the social injustice that allows the strong to exploit the weak for selfish ends.

The opposition of manufacturers and proprietors of mercantile establishments to the laws prohibiting child labor and providing for corps of legal inspectors to enforce those laws is a species of class demand for class interests. The whole of society is affected by the injury to a single child's life, physically, mentally or morally, due to greed, ignorance and poverty.

**HALL FOR RENT.**

Union Hall in the Labor Temple is now vacant every Tuesday evening and on the first and third Mondays. The hall will seat about 250 people.

He who has the courage of his convictions and the manhood to fearlessly express them regardless of whether it may please or displease one or the whole union is indeed fortunate and a credit to the whole labor movement.—*Cincinnati Chronicle*.

Home of the Blue Serge

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UNION STORE

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Near Ellis



**IMPORTANT!**  
**TO WORKINGMEN**

Owing to the fact that there has been a reduction in cotton materials, denims, canvas, etc., we are now in a position to quote special prices on overalls, jumpers and all other garments of a like nature. The same high quality of workmanship is maintained.